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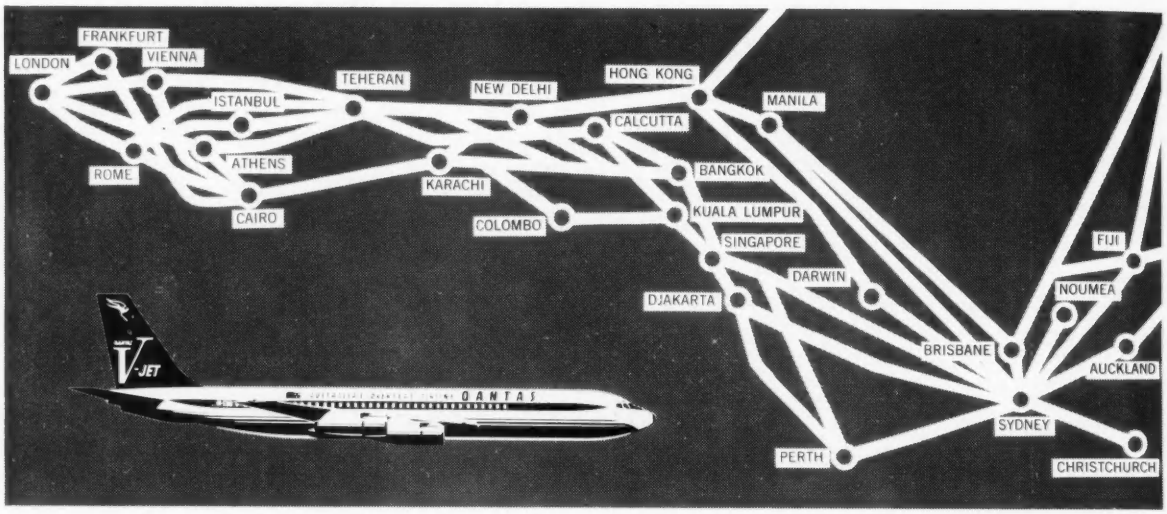

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Exporting to the United States – 4. How one firm met the challenge . . . 187
Viscount Watkinson opens RSA lecture series . . . 191
New head of London Chamber's overseas activities . . 191
Trade drive in Australia and New Zealand . . . 191
BNEC New Zealand appointment . . . 191
Award of RSA Presidential Medals . . . 191
Visit of Mr. Kosygin . . . 192
Lord Brown at Russo-British C of C . . . 192
Lord Brown at Institute of Marketing luncheon . . 192
President reviews export progress . . . 192
Developments in packaging education . . . 192
New handbooks on services for British exporters . . 193
Applications for temporary exemption from import duty . 195
Export rebate on leather . . . 195
Appointments in BoT Telecommunications Division . 195
Report by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements . 195
Technical conference on tin . . . 195
Visits by British overseas commercial representatives during the period February to April 1967 . . . 196
Standard definition of office occupations . . . 196
New Books . . . 197
Parliamentary Answers . . . 198
Government surplus sales by auction . . . 201
Reports on science abroad . . . 201

STATISTICS
The economy: selected indicators . . . 202
Index of industrial production for November . . . 203
Industry's investment intentions for 1967 and 1968 . . 204
Industrial building in Great Britain . . . 204
National food survey: household food consumption . . 205
Operating and traffic statistics of the United Kingdom Airways Corporations and private companies . . . 206
New companies registered in N. Ireland . . . 206
Business Monitor: Production Series . . . 206
Visitor traffic up 14 per cent . . . 206
Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in November . . . 207
Films Acts, 1960 and 1964 . . . 210
Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right' . . . 210
Registration of British and foreign films . . . 210

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS
Consumer goods promotion in Athens . . . 213
Report by British food mission to Toronto . . . 213
British goods in Tokyo . . . 215

OVERSEAS TRADE AND EXPORTS
TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS
UK ratifies the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes. United Kingdom and Hungary . . . 216
United Kingdom and Tunisia. Ivory Coast and Norway. Double taxation – Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany . 218
Board of Trade Journal Index July-December 1966 . . . i-xx
Italy and East Germany. France and East Germany. Morocco and Yugoslavia. Formation of Pakistan C of C in United Kingdom. Hints to businessmen visiting Fiji . . . 219
Information for exporters . . . 220

TARIFF, CUSTOMS AND IMPORT REGULATIONS IN OVERSEAS COUNTRIES
Algeria: State purchasing monopolies (I)-(II) . . . 239
Australia: Revision of customs by-laws. Tariff Board Inquiry. Special Advisory Authority inquiry result . . . 247
Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union: Export duty tariff quotas 224
Benelux: Amendments to customs import tariff. Renewal of trade agreements . . . 223
British Honduras: Customs tariff changes . . . 239
Canada: 'Made in Canada' ruling . . . 226
Finland: New global quotas for 1967 . . . 225
France: Duty quota for imports of newsprint. Duty quotas. Global quota for garlic . . . 224
Germany, Federal Republic of: Quotas for goods at fairs . . 223
Ghana: Import licensing amendment . . . 240
Irish Republic: Children's nightdresses. Licences for imports of raw onions. Import quota . . . 223
Ivory Coast Republic: Global import quotas January-June 1967 240
Jamaica: Import licensing arrangements . . . 239
Pakistan: Import licensing policy . . . 239
Peru: Amendments to the import tariff . . . 239
Rhodesia: Customs tariff changes. Suspension of duty . . 240
Singapore: Pioneer Industries Ordinance. Import restrictions . 230
South Africa, Republic of: Import Control Regulations, 1967. Customs tariff changes. British commercial representation. Dumping duty . . . 241
Spain: Home Tax Compensation Levy . . . 225
Syria: Restriction of some imports . . . 226
Turkey: Import quotas . . . 228

INDEX TO STATISTICS . . . 252

Front cover photograph

On January 23 Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Board had produced two new export handbooks, together giving 164 pages of information of value to every exporter. Further details are given in the article, 'Services for British exporters', on page 193.

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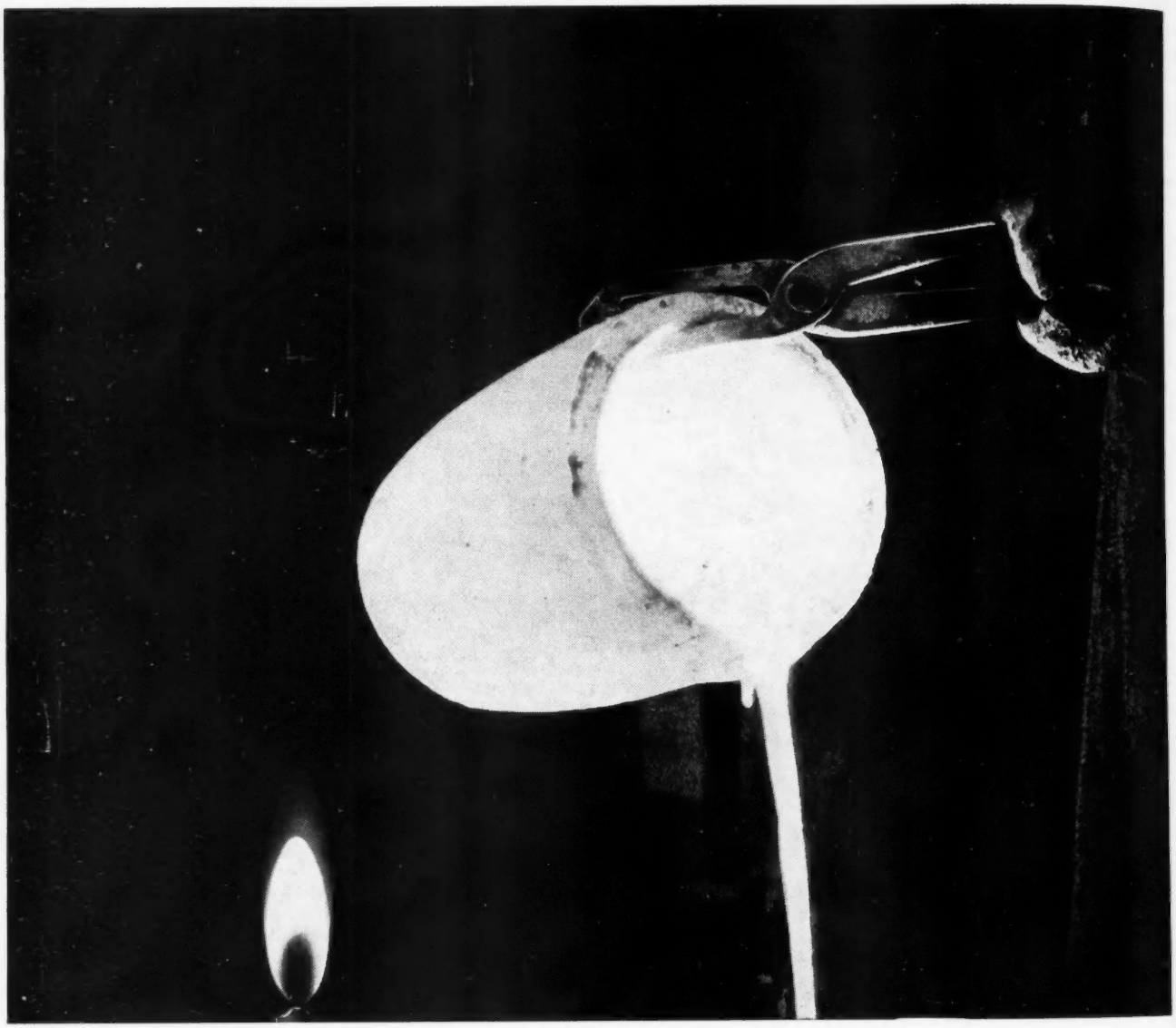

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HIGH SPEED GAS

EXPORTING TO THE UNITED STATES — 4

How one firm met the challenge

By Geoffrey W. Ward, director and general sales manager, James Neill & Co. (Sheffield) Ltd.

The first three articles in this series dealt with a general appreciation of the United States as a market for the British exporter; with the market for consumer goods; and with the openings for industrial goods. This week a director of a well-known firm explains in detail how his company established a group of its engineering products in the United States.

To obtain short-term business in the United States for an industrial product which is competently priced is not difficult; but to establish a network of top-quality distributors, actively promoting a product and building for long-term growth, requires all the 'know how' and marketing skill any company can call upon. In 1963 it was decided to introduce our company's range of *Eclipse* permanent magnet chucks and accessories to the United States market. This case history gives the background and some of the problems we faced.

Background

Our range of Eclipse hacksaw blades and hand tools was first introduced on the traditional-importing West Coast pre-war: the Eastern seaboard was first tackled in 1950 with the appointment of an agent in New York, and an agent was appointed in Chicago in 1953. From these three centres we worked outwards, gradually appointing agents for other territories. Post-war additions to the range of products included small magnets and magnetic tools.

Just as it is difficult for us to realize the size of the United States, so it is also difficult for a United States sales agent to assess his English principal. Each sales agent, after a brief trial period, has been brought over to our factory for product and policy training. This has proved of immense value in giving the United States agents the confidence which is so often lacking where he represents a factory he has never seen. By 1959 the whole of the United States was covered by a network of agents soliciting orders from dealers. Initially all shipments were made from this side, but realizing that progress would be made only if the American buyer could buy in dollars and cents ex an American warehouse, we made arrangements for our own stock to be laid down in New York in 1953 and in Chicago in 1963.

Over the years sales improved steadily, but no clear pattern of distribution development could be effected. We were able to secure the support of distributors not tied to large United States competitors, but just as sales agents varied, so did the class and type of local distribution. Our promotion effort was mainly by participating in national and local exhibitions, distribution of literature and sales aids, journal advertising and visits to the United States by factory personnel.

The permanent magnet chucks mentioned at the head of this article had not previously been sold in the United States because when the Company took out world patents on the product in 1935 we granted manufacturing rights to a United States company. This arrangement worked well during the life of the original and subsequent patents, but by the early 1960s it was becoming obvious that having successfully entered other markets previously closed by licensing arrangements, we would eventually wish to market Eclipse magnetic chucks in the United States. Long delivery times and a full order book deferred the cancellation of United States manufacturing arrangements until September 1964. The United States thus became the last major industrial market to be tackled, not the first, and we were able to approach it after successful marketing exercises in Germany and other European markets.

Mr. G. W. Ward, author of this week's article in the series 'Exporting to the United States', and director and general sales manager of James Neill and Co. (Sheffield) Ltd. (left) talking to Mr. P. W. R. C. Haley, deputy consul commercial from the British Consulate-General, Chicago (centre) and Mr. W. G. Sinclair, sales manager of James Neill and Co. USA Ltd. They are seen on the James Neill 'Eclipse' stand at the Production Equipment Exhibition held in Chicago in September 1965. Close liaison with British commercial officers in the United States formed the basis of the company's attack on the market.

Taking stock!

Certain objectives were clearly defined when the decision to enter the United States market was made late in 1963; they were:

- to enter the market in October 1964,
- to match the service, marketing ideals and image of the best United States industrial companies, and
- to achieve distribution through a chain of franchise dealers rather than through a single national distributor.

We realized that the formation of a marketing plan to achieve these objectives would involve considerable investigation and would almost certainly show that the initial introductory period of up to three years would require an investment and an act of faith in the project.

The 'Initial Proposals' (prepared January 1964) were based on experience gained by sales of existing products, by earlier visits

to the market and participation in industrial exhibitions. This experience served only to highlight the areas where our knowledge of conditions in different distribution outlets was lacking. It was decided to use all possible sources to gain the further vital information, and in particular we sought the assistance of Commercial Officers in the market, through our Regional Office of the Board of Trade.

I have always maintained that the Commercial Officer overseas, serving the whole field of British exports, cannot expect to master the peculiar local conditions applying to every product. If you need the answer to a particular problem you should quote adequate background on your product, give as much information as possible on your intentions and objectives, and ask specific questions. If you ask a general question you will receive a general reply – and in most cases today you can obtain this sort of information from trade associations or the public library.

We produced a brief, or handout, giving the ideas which we had evolved to tackle the market:

- background of the product
- proposed manufacturer representative arrangement
- requirements to be fulfilled by potential distributors
- indication of price and proposed discounts
- location of stocks in our own warehouses
- availability of literature and ideas on advertising
- information on known competitors
- details of sales of other Eclipse products to the United States.

The handout was complete with literature on the product and a copy of our company brochure. Lastly came the questionnaire – the check list of what we didn't know. This included questions on:

- agency arrangements and possible appointment of master distributors
- names of local distributors
- commission paid by the United States manufacturers
- channels of distribution for analogous products
- freight allowances
- recommended exhibitions and journals for advertising.

The brief was sent out through the Embassy in Washington early in February; the Embassy added their own comments, based on national knowledge. Replies from Consulates were requested to meet a deadline of the end of March.

The results of local investigations were extremely valuable, not all proposed the same course of action as we ourselves had planned, but all replies contributed some line of thought, and, most important, the answers to our specific questions confirmed a pattern which we were able to include in our outline marketing plan. We had the right angle on price, discounts, packaging, stocks and terms – basically, the product policy was right. However, some changes still had to be made. For example, we found that United States grinding machines were always quoted width x length rather than length x width. We therefore took the decision in anticipation of our United States marketing to change the whole of our catalogue numbers (which give a size indication) to match United States practise.

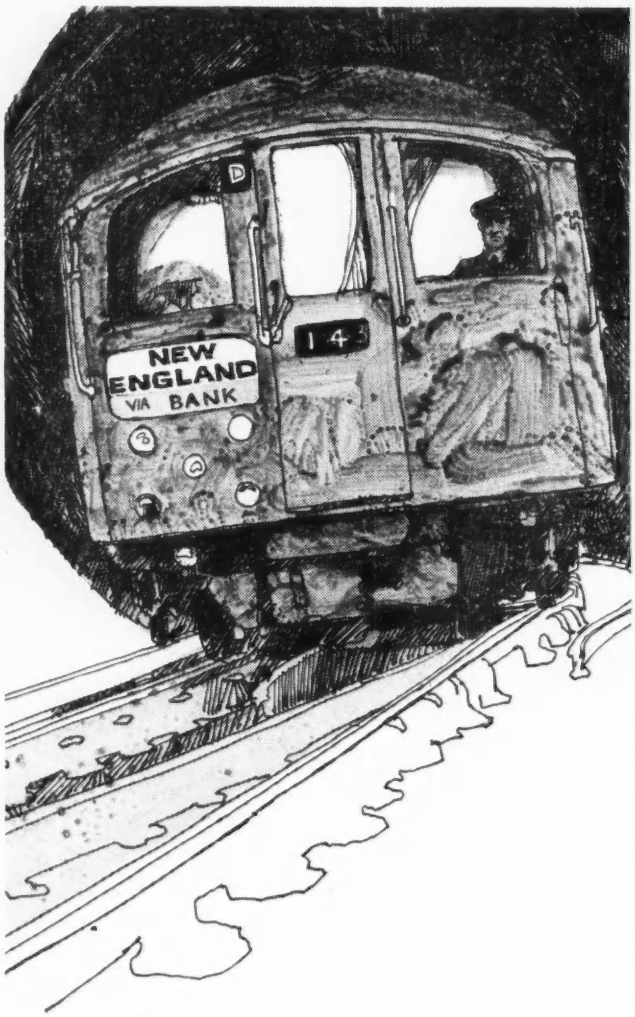
Despite a number of unanswered questions on our promotional policy, a sales budget and projected profit/loss account was produced which indicated the need for a substantial investment over the first two years at least to effect a 'breakthrough'.

Laying foundations

Armed with the replies to our questionnaire, my next visit, lasting some six weeks, was needed to confirm distributor reaction by discussion with potential distributors and to collect additional information on the right kind of promotional material and effort to create a demand. I would also seek a United States industrial advertising agency who would handle our advertising and publicity (although we had good English agents we decided the Americans know Americans better!) Finally it was decided that to co-ordinate the activities of local agents and motivate distributors, a first-class national Sales Manager would be essential. I would therefore have discussions with suitable candidates.

During this time I called on the Commercial Officers. They had further information on discussions with local distributors and

(*Continued on page* 190)



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The British Trade Centre in New York, now under Board of Trade management offers unrivalled display and promotional facilities for British exporters tackling the largest and most prosperous market in the world.

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● Special Promotions

"Vertical" trade shows featuring a specific industry or trade group or even an individual firm will become an increasingly prominent part of the Centre's activities. For maximum impact, shows will be carefully timed to coincide with American buying seasons, etc. Exhibition costs will be moderate; and group exhibits will qualify for Board of Trade financial assistance under the Joint Venture Scheme.

● Display Facilities

145 stands and wall cases available at attractive prices for the display of both consumer goods and industrial equipment. Display facilities are normally let for three-month periods: some are still available for the early months of 1967.

● Comprehensive Service

The British Trade Centre will be backed by, and integrated with, the full range of Government services for exporters offered at no charge by the Board of Trade and British Government Offices in the United States working in conjunction with the British American Chambers of Commerce and the United States Committee of the British National Export Council.

A formula for SUCCESSFUL EXPORTING

The British Trade Centre in New York offers the British exporter for the first time a new facility for tackling the United States market. Whether your product is on display in its own showcase for three months or more or is part of a shorter trade show, the Centre provides a springboard to launch it into a market offering the greatest concentration of buying power in the world. The Centre serves equally to help those already exporting to Britain's most valuable market to consolidate and improve their success. **If you have plans for starting or increasing business with the United States, the Trade Centre should figure in them.**

For further information call Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate at the Board of Trade (Abbey 7877, Ext. 2018) or get in touch with the Director, The British Trade Centre, 10 West 49th Street, New York 10020. Telephone 582-7320.

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Mr. Floyd Goss, chief engineer of the Department of Water and Power, Los Angeles, inspecting the drawing offices of the Blackwood Works of South Wales Switchgear Limited. The British concern broke into the American switchgear market with a £250,000 order for individual oil circuit breakers for Los Angeles, which has since led to valuable follow-up orders.

were able to effect introductions to local contacts. Americans are amazingly frank about their business and gladly answer questions about manufacturer-distributor relations. They also welcome enthusiasm in a salesman – they like to feel they are being *sold* a new, exciting, profit-making deal.

Their reactions to our literature, technical bulletins and other sales aids (such as a film and wall chart) were favourable.

It became apparent that the most important single aid in winning new distributors would be our *Distributors' Manual* – this would contain the whole of our presentation to a prospect – it would enable us to go through the whole of our marketing plan, and finally would serve as a permanent record of our plan with a newly appointed distributor. The manual contained:

(i) an explanation of its make-up,
(ii) a statement of our distribution policy,
(iii) copies of each of our leaflets and price list and technical bulletins,
(iv) information sheets illustrating the wall chart and film,
(v) salesman's demonstrations notes and instructions on how to use his demonstration equipment,
(vi) sample press release for distributor to use locally,
(vii) 'pulls' of our first three advertisements,
(viii) layouts of small advertisements for distributor use locally,
(ix) spare glossy 'pulls' of product illustrations.

Another vital distributor aid would be a demonstration kit, complete with salesman's instruction sheet, sample tool and demonstration pieces.

Plans were therefore laid for both the distributor manual and demonstration kit to be made up with all haste.

A most valuable connection was made with an important industrial advertising agency in Chicago which was anxious to take on an English account. This arrangement provided us with a European-based United States account executive, but all the facilities of a top-rank agency in the United States. Advertisements were produced to appear in a large number of journals, and valuable advice was received as to the material to be included in the distributor manual.

The first year's expenditure in space alone was a vast sum by our normal standards: but distributor support in the early stages was absolutely vital. Bulk supplies of literature and promotional material were ordered, and, most important, an adequate stock level for each model was determined and allocated from production well before the required shipping date.

Launching out

In due time all the necessary material was shipped and taken

into our New York and Chicago warehouses. The newly appointed United States sales manager had been undergoing extensive product training in the factory. The time had come for our launching, and I accompanied our sales manager during the first six weeks of the programme of investigating and appointing distributors in key cities, securing opening stock orders and carrying out the first seminars.

We found that American industrial distributors realize the importance of their salesmen being in possession of good product knowledge and readily allocate time for sales seminars. The standard of instruction is expected to be high; to achieve such standards requires careful planning of the content of lectures and the use of films, slides and demonstrations.

The United States is so huge that it is logical to concentrate on areas. Our plan, therefore, envisaged a gradual coverage, starting with the key areas of California, Chicago/Detroit and New York, and subsequently taking other industrial areas such as New England, Florida, etc. The process is a continuing one, requiring careful investigation; probably 10 or a dozen firms must be approached and examined before we can secure the support of a further franchise distributor who will accept the commitment of carrying stock, accept and use our promotional material, and agree to salesmen being trained in a product seminar. The fact that some 600 distributors have been checked is an indication of the dimension of this problem.

Many thousands of miles have been covered, and the cost is substantial; a good sales manager costs $30,000 a year to keep on the road! To further assist the distributor in the field, technical salesmen from the factory have visited key areas 'on loan'. Since the first survey visit in 1964 directors have spent 133 selling days in the United States, other staff 91 days. It is still early days, but we believe we have 'done most of those things which should be done', and we are looking forward to breaking out of the investment period with even better results in 1967.

Major UK Exports to the United States

	1965 £'000	1966 £'000
Total exports (including re-exports) to the United States	499,516	625,634
Whisky	54,280	62,359
Textiles	34,193	30,417
Chemical elements and compounds	6,432	8,439
Leather, leather manufactures	5,520	5,880
Iron and steel	31,504	32,659
Non-ferrous metals	17,428	29,054
Manufactures of metals	10,350	11,935
Machinery, non-electric	60,563	86,972
Machinery	12,405	20,928
Aircraft, aircraft engines	33,214	66,790
Cars (new)	40,500	50,342
Clothing and footwear	13,003	13,935

Source: Trade Accounts of the UK.

Viscount Watkinson opens RSA lecture series

THE FIRST OF four Cantor Lectures arranged by the Royal Society of Arts under the title 'Some aspects of the United States today', was delivered to the Society on January 16 by Viscount Watkinson, group managing director of Schweppes Ltd. and chairman of the United States Committee of the British National Export Council. Mr. E. D. Myers, cultural attaché at the United States Embassy in London, was in the chair.

Lord Watkinson began by outlining the basis of the industrial scene in America, in particular the immense size and scale of all that is being attempted there; the extremely diverse shape and variety of activity; and the intense driving force of 'new worlds to conquer'. He went on to speak of the development of the industry with particular reference to Britain's relationship with it, saying that: 'Much of the strength of the Anglo-American alliance in future must spring from close industrial association and understanding between our two countries.'

British businessmen were popular in the United States, he said. Our products were popular and were considered to be of high quality; our business methods were trusted, and our standards of design well liked.

Lord Watkinson concluded by saying that, despite great disparity in industrial size, custom and habit, our two countries were still necessary to one another. In a dangerous and divided world we shall be more likely to preserve our common way of life if we continue to work and trade together with clear understanding that it is in our mutual interest to do so.

New head of London Chamber's overseas activities

THE LONDON CHAMBER of Commerce has announced the appointment of Mr. Richard Bullard as head of its overseas department. He will be succeeding Mr. Antony Hore, who is joining the newly formed East European Trade Council.

Mr. Bullard joined the London Chamber in 1960 as head of the Asia Division. As head of the overseas department he will be responsible for the chamber's international trade promotion activities. Since 1960 these have included over 50 trade missions to many different countries. Plans for 1967 include trade missions to Saudi Aradia, Jordan, Greece, France, Luxembourg, the West Indies, Hong Kong and Japan as well as exhibition in Paris, Metz, Budapest, Sofia, Prague, Zagreb, Sydney, Nairobi, Utrecht and Helsinki.

Trade drive in Australia and New Zealand

A HARD SELLING, 12-man trade mission, organized by the London Chamber of Commerce and led by Mr. R. E. Aldred, managing director of Taylor, Woodrow (International) Limited, leaves on February 10 for a six-week tour of New Zealand, Australia and Fiji. The mission, representative of British capital goods and engineering and service industries, will be investigating some of the vast capital development projects in Australia and New Zealand. During the last ten years Britain's share of both the Australian and New Zealand markets has fallen by 20 per cent and it is felt that ventures like the Gippsland natural gas development in Australia and the building of a steel industry and the hydro-electric schemes in New Zealand offer the best openings for British exporters in the future.

The tour will begin with a three-day visit to Fiji, where British exports are running at about £6 million a year – the first ever by a British trade mission.

BNEC New Zealand appointment

THE BRITISH National Export Council have announced that Mr. R. H. Hale has been appointed executive secretary of BNEC New Zealand. He succeeds Mr. J. S. Porter, who has been on secondment from the United Dominians Trust Group and is now returning there.

Mr. Hale's most recent appointment was in East Africa as director and general manager of Lintas (East Africa) Limited, the advertising and marketing subsidiary of the United Africa Company Limited.

Award of RSA Presidential Medals

WITH THE approval of its president, HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, the Council of the Royal Society of Arts has made further awards of the Society's Presidential Medal for Design Management to BTR Industries Ltd., Clydesdale Bank Ltd., J. Sainsbury Ltd. and A. G. Thornton Ltd.

The medal was instituted in June 1964 to recognize, from time to time, outstanding examples of design policy in commercial and industrial organizations and public undertakings in this country and under British control.

Visit of Mr. Kosygin

DURING HIS VISIT to this country, from February 6 to 13, HE Mr. A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, will have a series of talks with the Prime Minister and will be entertained at dinners given by HM the Queen, the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Scotland, as well as at other official functions. Mr. Kosygin's programme includes visits to Elliott-Automation at Boreham Wood and the Hunterston Nuclear Power Station in Ayrshire.

Lord Brown at Russo-British C of C

LORD BROWN, Minister of State, Board of Trade, was a guest of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon at the Connaught Rooms on January 19. In his speech he began by saying: 'No one can fail to be encouraged by the figures showing the very great expansion in Anglo-Soviet trade over the years. But many of those who take part in the trade will be as disappointed as I am that the scale of our exports is still so small and that they are still increasing so slowly. The provisional trade figures for 1966 show that our imports from the Soviet Union were nearly £126 million, while our exports were not quite £50 million. The United Kingdom's purchases have gone up every year. Our sales to the Soviet Union, although they increased in 1965 over 1964 and again in 1966 over 1965, are still well below the £55.6 million they reached in 1963, and even that was a modest figure. No one on either side can be satisfied with that position. It, therefore, behoves British industry to make a determined effort in this market.

'I visit as many firms as I can and', Lord Brown continued, 'I never fail to raise the question as to what they are doing about trade with Russia. Those that are "with it" burst into an enthusiastic explanation of what they are doing. But there is the other category who make mumbling noises. It is not done today to say that one is not interested in the market and so they air a series of difficulties.

'I think one is, in these cases, talking to people who still harbour prejudices and are unwilling to turn their minds to an exploration and understanding of Eastern European markets (which is an essential pre-requisite to doing business there).

'Today a large part of our exports consist of motor vehicles and the like but where are we going to be 15 years hence? In 1939 the United States exported enormous quantities of motor vehicles but today this has shrunk to a very much smaller figure and fundamentally this is because motor vehicles are worth about £600 a ton and an economy like that of the United Kingdom will, in the long run, be unable to improve its standard of living if too high a proportion of its exports are based on goods of this sort of value. Machine tools are worth something of the order of £5,000 a ton; aeroplanes £50,000 a ton. I would not like to calculate what computers are worth per ton but unless individual companies in this country are continuously raising the technological content of what they make and ship overseas, then our standard of living here will not rise as we wish it to do.

'There are many firms in this country which, for the production of the consumer goods which they sell, have developed magnificent technologies and sometimes build the major proportion of their own machinery. I have asked such firms whether they are selling complete plants for the production of their goods overseas and it is apparent in some cases, perhaps the exceptions, that the idea has not been seriously considered. Sometimes they talk about the danger of putting other people in the position to compete with them. I am inclined on those occasions to point out that if they, who perhaps possess the most advanced technologies of all, do not seize the opportunity of selling that knowledge then others will do so.

'Of course, there are many firms who have done enormous business in Russia and their trade is growing and perhaps I particularly ought to say to our Russian friends here today that we in the Board of Trade are immensely interested in the opportunities likely to arise as a result of the Soviet Union's decision to increase its output of motor vehicles. Our own car and commercial vehicle manufacturers and the firms producing components and plant are all eager to play a part in such an expansion – the larger the part the better from our point of view.

'What an excellent thing it will be if more British firms can send teams to give technical lectures in the Soviet Union, with a corresponding series of visits from the Soviet Union technologists here. Can we not look forward to a very great increase of cross-licensing between Soviet science and technology and our own? I have the feeling that perhaps British companies ought to be taking a much deeper interest in the possibility of learning from and putting to use, Russian technology and science in our own industry. A country that has demonstrated its ability to land instruments on the moon would surely have a lot to teach us and it would be very much to our economic advantage to take more interest in the possibility of seeking licences for the use of advanced USSR technology so that we can benefit in the same way that we have benefited by similar arrangements with companies in the United States in the past.'

Lord Brown also referred to the formation of the East European Trade Council (announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20) saying that Mr. Alexander Ross, chairman, and his colleagues had done a great deal of hard work to bring this about and were to be very heartily congratulated.

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, spoke at a luncheon of the Russian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce in London on January 24.

President reviews export progress

AN ASSESSMENT of British export achievements over the past two years was given by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, at a Press conference at the head office on January 23. He was introducing two new handbooks on export services. He said that in spite of the seamen's strike exports in 1966 were £670 million higher than in 1964, an increase of 14½ per cent. In the last three months of 1966 exports were almost 20 per cent higher than in those months of 1964. Exports to the United States last year were 25 per cent up on 1965 and 50 per cent more than in 1964. When asked which commodities had been most in demand, Mr. Jay remarked that ships, aircraft, engineering equipment and tractors had all done well.

Details of Government services to exporters, and in particular new measures introduced since October 1964, were mentioned by Mr. Jay. (*See article on opposite page*). He was pleased to note the increased advantages being taken of these facilities.

Lord Brown at Institute of Marketing luncheon

LORD BROWN addressed the Institute of Marketing at a luncheon held in London on January 24. In his speech he stressed the importance to industry of a proper co-ordination of the three functions of design, manufacture and marketing under the control of the chief executive. Failure to grasp and act on this need was, he felt, responsible for some of our failures in export.

'It is, for example, not exactly unknown for those responsible for selling to lead lives of frustration because those responsible for design are unable to adapt to the tastes of the market and to their requirements,' Lord Brown said. 'It is not unknown for those in charge of production to be almost obsessed with the task of producing more and more with less and less expenditure to the exclusion of such important things as delivery dates, quality, reliability, new products which require their attention, etc., etc. It's even not unknown for those responsible for marketing the products to try and sell things that have not yet been designed, or quantities which production capacity can't possibly turn out. Now all these things are failure on the part of the chief executive to co-ordinate the activities of the people in charge of these three functions.

'I think all are well aware of these problems, but what I want is to see them stated much more explicitly and given a much higher rating in our thoughts.'

Developments in packaging education

PLANS FOR the further development of packaging education have been approved by the National Council of The Institute of Packaging for implementation at the earliest possible date. They follow an exhaustive survey into both the demand and the facilities for education in packaging technology. A working party under the chairmanship of Mr. J. P. Walters, of Procter and Gamble Ltd., immediate past-national chairman, has established a programme of educational expansion which will involve changes in the Institute's membership structure and closer liaison with the Department of Education and Science, and with technical colleges.

NEW FREE HANDBOOKS ON

Services for British exporters

MANY FIRMS are increasing their export efforts and also their use of export services – which themselves have expanded substantially in recent years. But there is no doubt that industry could benefit from these services even more than it does now. Some firms, and many export staff, do not know how much help is theirs for the asking.

This is why, on January 23, the Board of Trade published two authoritative handbooks surveying the whole range of Government and other export services. The 140-page volume, *Services for British Exporters*, provides the first comprehensive description of this field. It is designed for easy reference and daily use by everyone dealing with exports.

Services for British Exporters describes facilities provided by the Board of Trade, the Diplomatic Service, Export Credits Guarantee Department, the Central Office of Information and the BBC External Services, as well as the British National Export Council and many other organizations. A companion 24-page handbook, *ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Service*, gives greater detail on the ECGD sector.

Both handbooks are available free from the Board of Trade Information Division, Room 643, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3387) or from any of the Board's regional offices. (See page viii of January 20 issue for addresses).

The handbooks will be brought up to date regularly. They begin a new Board of Trade series providing basic information for exporters. Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, comments: 'They are packed with hard information and designed for busy people. I hope they will be used very widely in industry – not only by export managers, but by all export staff.'

The handbooks appear after a period of considerable growth in export services, particularly those paid for by the Government. A list of the main measures announced during the past few years is given on page 194.

Information and advice

The key Government agency providing export services is the Board of Trade, through its export divisions in London and its regional offices throughout the country. The latter are the Board's main direct link with individual firms. Each office has a team of export officers, whose job it is to help firms in their areas.

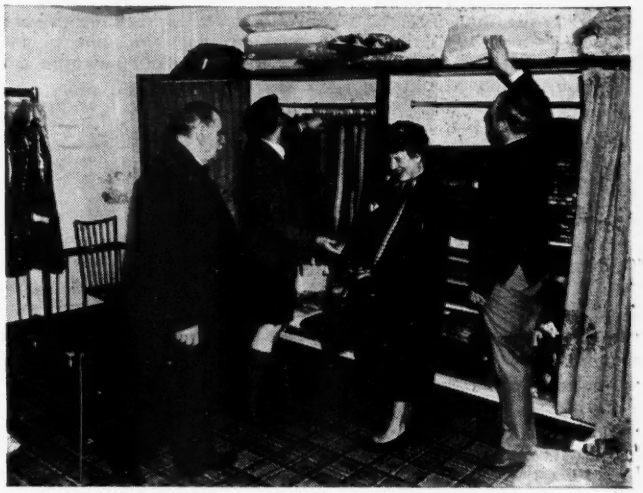
Export Services Branch in London, the core of the Board's export service network, offers a wide range of information and advice on such matters as market prospects overseas, finding agents, and the commercial status of overseas firms. Through its daily *Export Service Bulletin* news is given of many hundreds of specific export opportunities. A large and increasing number of firms use the Branch: there can be no definitive measure of all this activity, but, as a rough indication, incoming post handled by ESB rose from 323,000 in 1963 to 381,000 in 1965 and 435,000 in 1966.

The Branch works closely with HM Diplomatic Service, which has about 1,500 officers engaged on commercial work at over 200 posts in more than 100 countries. The Diplomatic Service has greatly expanded its export work, which includes helping British businessmen visiting markets abroad and providing market information and economic reports. ESB or any of the Board's regional offices can give firms introductions to posts: but you should always contact the Board before approaching a post because the information you need may already be available in Britain.

Overseas trade promotions

The Board of Trade's Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate gives considerable support to enable British firms to take part at overseas trade fairs. In the past two years the Board's Joint Venture Scheme, introduced in the late 1950's, has been extended to give free space and stands to groups of British exhibitors at overseas trade fairs for up to five consecutive occasions (previously help was given on a diminishing scale for three consecutive occasions), and under the Joint Venture and Pavilion Schemes, assistance is now given with the cost of group advertising and the translation of sales literature. At events outside Western Europe assistance is also given with travel and return freight. Ten years ago some 20 overseas events received support from the Directorate. This has increased gradually over the years to 85 in 1965 and 155 in 1966.

Other types of overseas trade promotion include British Weeks – major drives to sell British consumer goods in the shops of selected cities abroad – and special promotions of British goods mounted by large retail stores overseas. Help for these is given through the Board's British Weeks and Store Promotions Directorate in collaboration with the British National Export Council. Two or three major British Weeks are held each year. The number of Board of Trade-supported store promotions abroad rose from 15 in 1961/62 to 90 during 1965/66. The Directorate also encourages 'minor' British Weeks organized by towns abroad at their own expense.



The Scottish Council (Development & Industry) has opened a shop 'The House of Scotland' in the Fuhrichstrasse, Vienna. The carpeting for the shop was supplied by William C. Gray and Sons Limited, Ayr, who airfreighted Ayrtex Wilton quality, Ancient Macbeth tartan, to meet the opening date. The picture shows the Burgermeister of Vienna and his wife selecting purchases.

An indication of the Board's increased activity in overseas trade promotions is given by the funds allocated for this purpose: £60,000 in 1956/57, £1.3 million in 1965/66, and close on £2 million in 1966/67. About 18 per cent of the total was devoted to British Weeks and store promotions in 1966/67.

Other Board of Trade export facilities are too numerous to itemize separately. However, Commercial Relations and Exports Department (in London) is often called on for advice by firms whose business is affected by such matters as other countries' regulations or trade restrictions. Statistical information is freely available in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library in London.

Export credit insurance

Insurance against the major risks of export credit-giving is provided by ECGD, a non-profit-making but self-supporting Government department. With a head office in London and 19 branch offices, it today insures £1,500 million worth of exports a year, on behalf of nearly 9,000 policy-holders.

ECGD policies cover exporters against commercial risks (e.g. insolvency or default of buyer) and political and economic risks. Premiums have been reduced over the years so that, for example, the average premium for short-term business is now only 5s. per £100. The scope of ECGD policies have been widened to cover any export transaction – from consumer goods sold on cash terms to large constructional projects needing credit terms of seven years or more. Special policies are available for 'invisible' exports such as royalties and technical and professional services.

ECGD policies can also be used as collateral security for bank advances, and the Department can give guarantees (in conjunction with exporters' policies) direct to a financing bank, enabling finance to be obtained at favourable rates.

Free publicity overseas

Exports can be increased by effective publicity abroad. For this, too, the Government offers practical help through its own publicity agency, the Central Office of Information. This organization maintains a round-the-clock supply of professionally-prepared publicity

material, distributed on a selective basis to British information officers in over 100 countries. Press, radio, television, cinema and other media are used. COI press services alone put out each day over 1,600 trade, scientific or technological stories.

Trade inquiries often result from this publicity, as they do also from some of the daily overseas broadcasts in English and 40 other languages originating from the BBC's External Services. The latter's export liaison officers can often be instrumental in obtaining broadcast publicity abroad for British exporters.

Missions, research and trade directories

Some Government export facilities, available to trade associations or other non-profit-making groups, are administered by the British National Export Council in London. These include Government financial contribution towards the costs of 'inward' and 'outward' trade missions and for collective market research projects abroad. These schemes were introduced in January 1965, and since December of that year help has also been given for translating trade directories and buyers' guides and for distributing them overseas.

See preceding page for supply of free copies of the export booklets.

The number of outward missions completed under the BNEC scheme rose from 42 in 1965 to 85 in 1966, while inward missions rose from 32 to 33 and market research projects from 30 to 61.

A 'must' for every exporter

Apart from these and other Government export facilities, the handbook, *Services for British Exporters*, gives basic information on export regulations and formalities, finance, and the growing amount of complementary help provided by many other organizations. Duty and tax reliefs are explained – including 'Export Rebate', which is expected to return about £94 million to industry in the financial year 1966/67.

Containing, as it does, so much essential information in handy form, this handbook, together with its companion, *ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Service*, is a 'must' for every exporter's desk if he is to do his job well.

Main export promotion measures announced since 1964

July 20, 1964
Formation of the British National Export Council.

October 26, 1964
Export Rebate Scheme announced, providing relief for exported goods of the burden of certain indirect taxes. Minimum and maximum rates of rebate (announced January 20, 1965) from 1 to 3½ per cent respectively.

January 27, 1965
ECGD bank guarantee facility extended to all contracts for manufactured goods (instead of capital goods only), and lowest value for eligible contracts reduced from £100,000 to £50,000.

ECGD arrangements with banks for providing export finance at the special fixed rate of 5½ per cent extended to the full period of all credits covered by ECGD bank guarantees or financial guarantees, instead of the first five years only.

Substantial increase in Government expenditure supporting participations by British industry in overseas trade promotions. Formation of six additional British National Export Council committees to foster exports to the Commonwealth or to parts of it.

Government financial help to be available through BNEC for inward and outward trade missions and for market research projects abroad.

'Export Intelligence' advertising campaign to publicize Board of Trade export services announced. (Over 23,000 inquiries directly attributable to this campaign were received between the start of the campaign in April 1965 and the end of 1966.)

Setting up of additional Economic Development Committees, whose tasks include preparing proposals for enabling industry to compete more effectively with imports as well as for promoting exports.

March 26, 1965
Extent of ECGD credit insurance cover on default-on-contract risk to be improved.

March 31, 1965
One hundred per cent ECGD credit insurance cover made available one year instead of two years after delivery and acceptance, for contracts on credit terms of three or more years.

Part of the 12-man delegation of British carpet manufacturers leaving for United States to stimulate British carpet exports. The group, who have formed a consortium and appointed A. Leon Capel Inc. as their American agent, are exhibiting at the Home Furnishing Markets throughout United States during January and at the British Trade Centre, New York. Shown about to board their plane are (left to right): Mr. D. C. Bamford, managing director, Morris & Co. (Kidderminster) Ltd.; Mr. J. L. Carter, secretary, FBCM; Mr. F. W. Evans, design director, Firth Carpets Ltd.; Mr. H. P. Fleming, assistant sales director, Firth Carpets Ltd.; Mr. A. H. Johnson, export director, Chlidema Carpet Co. Ltd.; Mr. R. G. Thompson, director, Bond Worth Ltd.; Mr. G. Whitely, sales manager, Morris & Co. (Kidderminster) Ltd.; and Mr. M. D. Ackroyd, managing director, Firth Carpets Ltd.

April 8, 1965
Percentage of ECGD credit insurance cover on private buyer losses (insolvency, protracted default, default on contract) increased on all types of ECGD guarantee.

Percentage of cover under ECGD bank guarantees increased from 90 per cent to 100 per cent, premium rate cut by 50 per cent, and qualifying credit period reduced from three to two years.

June 3, 1965
ECGD export credit insurance premium rates cut by 10 per cent.

July 31, 1965
Minimum value of contracts eligible for ECGD bank guarantees reduced from £50,000 to £25,000.

December 1, 1965
Board of Trade introduced aligned series of export documents to simplify procedure for exporters. Publishes booklet, *Simpler Export Documents*.

Board of Trade help for 'Joint Venture' exhibits at overseas trade fairs increased from three to five free participations and, at events outside Western Europe, extended to include assistance with translations, travel and return freight.

Board of Trade to contribute to the cost of group advertising, sponsored by trade associations and similar bodies for firms taking part in overseas trade promotions supported by the Board.

Government financial contribution, through BNEC, for translation and overseas distribution costs of trade directories and buyers' guides sponsored by trade associations.

Government, jointly with private enterprise, to bear running costs of British Overseas Engineering Services Bureau, which helps to make British consultancy services better known abroad and to secure business for them.

March 8, 1966
New ECGD bank guarantee facility introduced for business involving credit of at least 30 days but less than two years secured by bills of exchange or promissory notes. Under this facility the banks provide finance at Bank Rate (with a minimum of 4½ per cent).

ECGD individual bank guarantee facility extended to all contracts involving credit of two years or more.

May 9, 1966
ECGD export credit insurance premium rates cut by an average of 15 per cent.

October 1966
Board of Trade help with participation in British Pavilions at trade fairs abroad extended to include, at events outside Western Europe, assistance with translations, travel, and return freight.

December 1, 1966
Minimum and maximum rates of rebate under Export Rebate Scheme to be increased (to 1¼ per cent and 3½ per cent respectively, effective from January 1, 1967).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by February 10.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.13	11β, 21-Dihydroxypregna-1, 4, 17 (20)- trien-3-one.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1967	6950
29.21	*O*-4-Bromo-2, 5-dichlorophenyl *OO*-diethyl phosphorothioate.	O, O-Diethyl-0-2, 5-dichloro-4-bromophenyl-thionophosphate.	December 31, 1967	6953
29.22	4 - Amino - 1 - diethylaminopentane.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1967	6951
29.35	2'-Deoxyguanosine . .	Deoxy guanosine . .	December 31, 1967	2051

Export rebate on leather

LEATHER EXPORTED on or after October 1, 1966, shall be treated for export rebate purposes as produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom if it has been tanned there or if it has been dressed and finished from the crust or rough-tanned state there. A Treasury Order to this effect (the Export Rebates (United Kingdom Production and Manufacture) (Amendment) Order, 1967), has been published as Statutory Instrument, 1967, No. 49 (HMSO, price 3d.).

Detailed inquiries should be addressed to the Board of Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3 (Tel. Mansion House 1515).

Note:

The general criterion is that goods qualify for export rebate if not less than 20 per cent of their costs of production or manufacture are attributable to United Kingdom expenditure. The new provision for leather follows representations by the British Leather Federation that leather produced in the United Kingdom would normally qualify under this criterion, but the sharp fluctuations in the prices of hides and skins create difficulties for the leather trade. It is on similar lines to that made for wool tops in December 1965.

Appointments in BoT Telecommunications Division

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. W. H. Garnett has been appointed a director of telecommunications in the National Air Traffic Control Services. Mr. Garnett will be responsible for telecommunications staff management and training. He, along with Mr. T. J. McWiggan, as Director of Telecommunications (Plans), and Mr. J. F. Montgomerie as Director of Telecommunications (Engineering), will continue to work under the Chief of Telecommunications, Mr. E. L. T. Barton.

The Telecommunications Division, Board of Trade, is responsible for the provision and operation of radar, communications, navigational aids and other electronic facilities for civil aviation and air traffic control.

Report by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements

A FOURTH report to the President of the Board of Trade by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements was published on January 19 by HMSO as Cmnd. 3188, price 5s. 6d., or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1, price 6s. The report covers the work of the Registrar during the period July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1966.

Notes:

The Registrar's three previous reports covered the periods:

August 7, 1956 to December 31, 1959 (Cmnd. 1273, published January 31, 1961).

January 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961 (Cmnd. 1603, published January 12, 1962).

July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1963 (Cmnd. 2246, published January 10, 1964).

There is no statutory obligation on the Registrar or the Board of Trade to furnish such reports to Parliament.

The main duties of the Registrar under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, are the maintenance of a register of agreements which are subject to registration under the Act and to take proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court. The Resale Prices Act, 1964, charges the Registrar with the duty of preparing a register of goods in respect of which claims were made for interim exemption from the general ban on the maintenance of minimum resale prices and with the duty of taking proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of all goods entered in the Register for the Court to direct whether or not they should be exempted goods.

The report reviews the situation relating to the restrictive practices legislation and deals, *inter alia*, with registration under the two Acts and with proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court.

Technical conference on tin

THE International Tin Council is holding a Technical Conference on Tin in London from March 14 to 17, 1967. The conference will examine technical problems which impede increased production of tin and will consider papers relating, on one hand, to the geology of tin deposits, the underground pursuit of tin lodes, dredging practice, or beneficiation, and new avenues for consumption, and, on the other hand, to problems of Mines Departments and Geologic Surveys in the tin producing countries and the dissemination of technical information.

Visits to the Tin Research Institute and to the Cornish tin mining industry have been arranged.

The working language of the Conference will be English. Interpretation will be provided in French and Spanish. Papers submitted in French and Spanish will be translated and issued in English.

The fee for the Conference is £8 8s. This will cover attendance at the Conference, receptions and the local visits in the London area, two copies of each paper and a copy of the bound volume of the proceedings.

Full details of the Conference arrangements may be obtained from the Secretary, International Tin Council, Haymarket House, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

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Visits by British overseas commercial representatives during the period February to April 1967

THE FOLLOWING Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during the next three months.

AUSTRIA (Vienna)	L. J. Taylor	Second Secretary (Commercial)	April	In present post since 1965.
COLOMBIA (Bogota)	M. J. Wilmshurst	First Secretary (Commercial)	April/May	In present post since 1965.
GHANA (Accra)	K. B. Barratt	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March	In present post since 1964.
LEBANON (Beirut)	M. T. S. Blick	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March	In present post since 1964.
LIBERIA (Monrovia)	E. R. C. Holland	First Secretary (Commercial)	March	In present post since 1964.
SINGAPORE	G. H. Pecover	Second Secretary (Commercial)	March/April	In present post since 1964.

British firms and organizations (including those in the Board of Trade Eastern Region, and London and South-eastern Region) which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment to the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Controller stating the nature of the problem and the commodities involved. (The Board's Regional Offices together with the areas covered, and the appropriate office for Northern Ireland, were listed at page viii of the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7, 1966.) Those firms and organizations other than in the Eastern Region and the London and South-eastern Region, which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London, should write to Tours Section, Board of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 20 Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Standard definition of office occupations

THE GENERAL Register Office has drawn up a standard definition for office workers so that analysis of office employment based on census data and carried out by different bodies will be comparable.

The list below sets out a definition of 'office occupations' in terms of the Registrar General's Classification of Occupations, 1960 and 1966 which was discussed and agreed at an interdepartmental meeting held in November 1966. It is recommended that this should be used in any future analysis of census data on this subject.

It must be pointed out that there are serious limitations in defining office employment in terms of 'occupations' rather than 'type of building' but the present approach is the most feasible at the moment. It is accepted that efforts should be made to see if the definition can be improved as a result of the impending revision of the classification of occupations and the possibility that extra information could be collected on 'type of workplace' in the 1971 census.

Any queries regarding this standard definition should be addressed to the General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Occupation	*Code in G.R.O. Classification of Occupations*	
	1960	*1966*
Order XIX Transport and Communications Workers		
Telephone operators	201	128
Telegraph and radio operators	202	129
Messengers	204	131
Order XX Clerical Workers		
Typists, shorthand writers, secretaries	220	139
Clerks, cashiers	221	140*
Office machine operators	221	141†
Civil Service executive officers	222	142
Civil Servants, local authority officials (so described)	223	143
Order XXII Sales Workers		
Finance, insurance brokers, financial agents	238	152
Salesmen, services, valuers, auctioneers	239	153
Order XXIV Administrators and Managers		
Ministers of the Crown; MPs (n.e.c.); senior government officials	270	172
Local authority senior officers	271	173
Managers in engineering and allied trades	272	174
Managers in building and contracting	273	175
Managers in mining and production n.e.c	274	176
Personnel managers	275	177
Sales managers	276	178
Company directors	277	179
Managers n.e.c.	278	180
Order XXV Professional, Technical Workers and Artists		
Civil, Structural and Municipal engineers	288	189
Mechanical engineers	289	190
Electrical engineers	290	191*
Electronic engineers	290	192†
Technologists n.e.c.	291	193
Authors, journalists and related workers	293	196
Accountants, professional company secretaries	296	199
Surveyors, architects	297	200
Judges, barristers, advocates, solicitors	299	202
Social welfare and related workers	310	203
Professional workers n.e.c.	311	204
Draughtsmen	312	205
Technical engineering assistants (so described)	314	207†
Technical and related workers n.e.c.	314	208*

*Revised occupation unit
†New occupation unit

List of British commercial representatives overseas: corrections

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 20, 1967:

PAKISTAN LAHORE — *delete* the first three lines at the top of the centre column, from "(Commercial)" to "Britform STH)"

SENEGAL — *delete* entire entry and substitute, Mr. J. H. Bailey, Second Secretary (Commercial) and Consul, British Embassy, 20 Rue du Docteur Guillet, B.P. 6025, DAKAR. (Tel. 22383.) (Telex 201-548 a/b Prodrome DKR.)

SURINAM — After the entry for SUDAN *insert* the word "SURINAM" above the entry which begins, "There is an Honorary Vice-Consul . . ."

SWEDEN — *delete* first line of entry and substitute, Mr. K. E. Mackenzie, Counsellor (Commercial), British Embassy, Strandvagen 82, STOCKHOLM. (Tel. 67.01.40.) (Telex 2024-1340 a/b Britform STH.)

New Books

Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Less Developed Countries (Disbursements) 1960-1964. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (195 pages. 24s., by post 25s. 2d., from HMSO and Government bookshops.) This report brings together, for the first time, detailed data on the distribution by recipient country or area of the disbursements of financial resources by the 15 developed OECD countries and certain multilateral agencies to less-developed countries throughout the world. The tables include figures of the amounts received by each less-developed country, and show the type of assistance and the source from which funds were obtained. The multilateral agencies whose activities are covered are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Economic Community, and the Technical Assistance and Relief Agencies of the United Nations. All the figures given are in millions of US dollars. The introduction states that figures for 1965 will be published later, but it is not made clear whether this report is the first issue of an annual publication. Less detailed information of this nature has been provided in other OECD publications, the most recent of which, *The Flow of Financial Resources to Less-developed Countries 1956-1963*, was reviewed in the *Board of Trade Journal*, February 19, 1965, page 387.

Economic Aid: A Brief Survey and South and South-east Asia, by the Central Office of Information. (23 pages, 3s., and 36 pages, 4s. 6d. from HMSO and Government bookshops). These two pamphlets form part of a new series, *Britain and the Developing Countries*, issued by the COI devoted to British assistance to developing countries. The first serves as a general introduction, describes the work of the Ministry of Overseas Development and gives, under broad headings, the different forms of financial and technical assistance provided and the help given in training students from overseas. It outlines the work of the various Advisory, Research and Planning services provided by the Ministry. International co-operation in this field is briefly noted and there is a useful appendix in the form of a list of abbreviations which interprets such initials as TETOC and CUS. The second pamphlet opens with a description of the work of the Colombo Plan and, following a survey of the resources and progress of the region, outlines the achievements of the various forms of British aid in the area. Examples are also given of British participation in schemes of bilateral aid and of British contributions to regional development. There are four pages of illustrations and a short reading list.

Economic Survey of the New Hebrides, by J. S. G. Wilson (227 pages. 45s., by post 46s., from HMSO and Government bookshops). Comparatively little information has been available on the New Hebrides, a situation which is now altered by the appearance of a detailed economic study by Professor J. S. G. Wilson (currently Professor of Economics and Commerce at the University of Hull) as no. 15 in the Ministry of Overseas Development's series of *Overseas Research Publications*. Situated in the Western Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji, the New Hebrides comprises a group of some seventy islands, more or less in the shape of a Y and about 440 miles in length, and is administered through the unusual and somewhat complex arrangement of an Anglo-French Condominium. The purpose of the study was to investigate the several ways in which a small territory in the South Pacific could be assisted in developing its limited natural resources as a means of raising the living standards of its inhabitants. The largely indigenous Melanesian population of some 60,000 is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture; and despite some recent diversification, the economy is dependent on the production and export of copra. Indeed the increased production and more effective marketing of better quality copra (and to a lesser extent of fish products, manganese and cocoa) are seen as the most obvious means of raising living standards fairly quickly. An important part of the survey is devoted to studying the production of these crops, and to the parts played by various elements in the marketing process – island traders, co-operatives and export/import houses. Other chapters discuss in detail other factors such as the supply of labour, transport and communications, currency, banking facilities and exchange control, export trade and fiscal policy. These contain much purely factual information, as well as making recommendations on ways in which the infra-structure of the economy can be further improved and on the contributions that might be made, both in terms of initiative and finance, by the local inhabitants themselves. . . . There are a number of statistical tables and a map of the territory.

A Manual of Foreign Exchange, by H. Evitt. 6th edition by W. W. Syrett. (268 pages. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd. 21s.) The text of this new edition has been revised to take account of developments in recent years, including the decimalization of a number of Commonwealth currencies, new methods of quotation and dealing, and changes in international trade and investment practices. The various tables and illustrations have been brought up to date and special attention is paid to interest parity calculations and 'swap' dealings.

Incomes and Money, by Ralph Hawtrey. (260 pages. Longmans. 42s.) The author starts from the precept that incomes policy and monetary policy cannot be separated. The book is primarily a criticism of British monetary policy since 1945, with an application of the criticism to questions of future policy. The author challenges the conceptions (a) that monetary expansion is in all circumstances a necessary condition of full employment and (b) that an adverse balance of payments is invariably a sign that costs are too high. The fluctuations in the level of wages in this country are described and the author praises the virtues of a high bank rate as a means of containing an upward trend. It is suggested that the strain of excess demand actually retards production and it is argued that the application of tight credit relieves the strain and productivity increases, only to fall off as soon as the strain returns. The volume was sent to the publisher in March 1966, but Sir Ralph has included an extensive postscript dated October 1966 examining relevant events, such as the selective employment tax, that have occurred in the interim.

An announcement appeared on page 865 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7, 1966, of the publication by the British Standards Institution of the first four issues in a new series of **Technical Digests** under the Institution's recently established 'technical help for exporters' service. The first four *Digests* dealt with the safety requirements and approvals schemes in respect of all types of electrical equipment and materials in Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Norway respectively. A further three *Digests* have now been published, also dealing with electrical goods, for France, West Germany and Holland. A mailing list for the service is being established, and firms joining will be charged £2 annually to cover the cost of the circulation to them of all the publications and other information as it becomes available. All correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to Technical Help for Exporters Section, British Standards Institution, Hemel Hempstead Centre, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

Licensing Check Lists, by D. Edmunds Brazell. (56 pages. Kenneth Mason Publications Ltd., 13 & 14 Homewell, Havant, Hampshire. 42s.) This pamphlet is intended as a guide for those companies which intend to negotiate licensing agreements. Basically it consists of two questionnaires that are designed to elicit the information necessary to enable a company to assess the value and extent of a proposed agreement. The first list contains questions to be asked by the intending licensor, and the second questions to be asked by the prospective licensee. Both lists are supplemented by further lists of questions that should be the subject of discreet inquiry rather than by direct approach. There are also check lists of factors to be considered in framing licensing agreements, and a two-page appendix on the effect of the United States anti-trust laws on licensing agreements.

New Technology: News of Production, Research and Development from the Ministry of Technology. No. 1, January 1967. (8 pages. Obtainable free of charge from the Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.) 'This new monthly bulletin', says the Rt. Hon. A. Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, in a message printed in the first issue of *New Technology*, 'is intended to improve the lines of communication so that all the various groups and sections affected by or interested in [the Ministry's] work – and industry in particular – can understand it better, co-operate with it more fully, and benefit more from the help it can provide'. The first issue contains a substantial article, also by the Minister, outlining the range of the Ministry's activities and interests; a brief account of the National Computing Centre; a description of the hydrostatic transmission developed at the National Engineering Laboratory; an article on recent progress in international standardization work; and a page of news notes.

BMEF Handbook on Terms of Contract, 1966. Editor, Murray Johnstone. (65 pages. Looseleaf. British Mechanical Engineering Federation, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 40s., by post 45s., including supplementary service for 1967 and 1968.) This handbook is intended for use by people considering terms of contract for the sale of machinery, and for the sale of machinery with erection. It outlines the general law of contract and the Sale of Goods Act, so far as it is relevant to mechanical engineering contracts; it explains and comments on the I.Mech.E./I.E.E. model forms; and it comments on some alternative sets of conditions. The volume is arranged in tabbed sections with a full contents page with a system of cross references, but unfortunately provides no key or index to the system to make its use easy.

SOUTH AMERICAN HANDBOOK 1967. 43rd Annual Edition. An Annual Traveller's Guide to the Countries and Economies of South America, Central America, Mexico, Caribbean and West Indies. Edited by Howell Davies. 866 pages. Trade and Travel Publications Ltd. 20s., by post 23s.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

Value of manufacturing investment

Asked for the value of manufacturing investment in the first nine months of 1958, 1964, 1965 and 1966 at constant 1958 prices: and for the figure for the corresponding period of 1967 if his department's forecast of a 7 to 8 per cent drop in private manufacturing investment in 1967 was fulfilled, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, gave the following figures:

	£'million 1958 *prices*
First nine months, 1958	678
First nine months, 1964	772
First nine months, 1965	859
First nine months, 1966	863

'The published forecast referred to the calendar year,' he continued, 'But if investment in the first nine months of 1967 were to be 8 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of 1966 it would be £794 million, at 1958 prices.'

Coal exports

Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, replied to a member who wanted to know what was the total export of British coal in October 1966; and how much of this was exported from the ports of Hull, Immingham, and Goole, respectively.

The total was, he said, 238,000 tons. Exports from Hull, Grimsby (including Immingham) and Goole were 25,000 tons, 25,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. Separate figures for Immingham were not available.

Rootes – Chrysler statement

The statement by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Minister of Technology, on the Rootes-Chrysler negotiations is given in *Hansard*, cols. 34-47.

Consideration of price increases

Asked how many of the 146 notifications of price increase still under consideration on December 15 had been notified more than three months previously, and two months previously, respectively; and what proposals he had to facilitate the consideration of notifications, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, said, '23 and 22 respectively. All notifications are dealt with as speedily as possible, but delays sometimes occur because firms are slow in providing the necessary information, and the handling of some notifications had to be suspended until the White Paper on Prices and Incomes Policy during the period of severe restraint (Cmnd. 3150) had been published.'

Asked further if he would detail the 15 notifications of price increases to date which were not considered acceptable within the White Paper criteria; what action was taken by his department; and with what result, Mr. Darling said: 'No. Information received under the notification arrangements is confidential. We have taken such action as was called for in the circumstances of each case and this has contributed to the high degree of co-operation which industry generally has shown to the government's policy.'

Casualties in trawlers

A member asked the President of the Board of Trade if he would make a statement regarding the sinking of the Hull freezer trawler 'St. Finbarr' off the coast of Labrador on December 27 and the loss of 12 members of her crew after the ship caught fire on Christmas morning; and what inquiry he was making into this disaster. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, replied, saying, 'A fire occurred on the trawler "St. Finbarr" in the early hours of Christmas morning off the coast of Labrador. Thirteen of the crew of 25 were taken on board the trawler "Orsino" which also took the burning "St. Finbarr" in tow. On December 27 the "St. Finbarr" sank. Two of the Board's surveyors have been appointed to carry out a preliminary inquiry under the Merchant Shipping Acts. Twelve of the crew lost their lives and the house will wish to join with me in expressing sympathy with their relatives and friends.'

Mr. Mallalieu also answered a number of other questions covering casualties in trawlers, and another concerning the fencing of dangerous machinery and fishing gear and the height of bulwarks on British trawlers. In reply to this last question, he said: 'The existing regulations do not cover these matters but the United Kingdom will be playing a full part in the comprehensive examination of all aspects of the safety of fishing vessels which is now being undertaken by the international organizations concerned (IMCO, ILO and FAO).'

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18

Effects of price pegging

The President of the Board of Trade was asked whether he would publish in Hansard details of the firms or businesses in the bakery, sausage and pork pie industries who had gone into voluntary or compulsory liquidation since July 20, 1966; and how many had made official declarations that the cause was due to losses incurred owing to the Government refusing permission for them to increase the prices of bread, sausages and pork pies. Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, replied, saying that he regretted that reliable information was not available for voluntary liquidations, and might be obtained for compulsory liquidations only at the expense of an undue amount of time.

Decimal currency

Answering a questioner who wanted to know what representations had been received from the retail and distributive trades regarding the advantages of a decimal currency based on a 10s. unit over one based on a £1 unit, especially during the transitional period of about two years, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said: 'I have had letters from the National Chamber of Trade and the Drapers' Chamber of Trade who favour the ten shilling system.'

Board of Trade in Scotland

A member asked if, in view of the concentration of industry in South-West Scotland, the President of the Board of Trade would regionalize the work of his department in order to spread trade, industry and employment as indicated in the National Plan for Scotland.

Mr. Douglas Jay pointed out in reply that the work of the Board was already considerably regionalized, and that at October 1, 1966, just under one-half of the total staff of the Board worked outside Greater London. The total staff working in Scotland at the same date was approximately 1,350 in over 40 different establishments in many parts of the country.

Monopolies report on detergents

'My discussions with the principal manufacturers are in their final stages,' said the President of the Board of Trade in reply to a member who asked what action he proposed to take in regard to the Monopolies Commission's Report on detergents. He added that he would announce the outcome as soon as possible.

BP/Distillers Company merger

The President of the Board of Trade was asked what discussions took place between his department and British Petroleum and Distillers concerning the proposed merger of Distillers Chemical and Plastic Establishments with British Petroleum; how far this merger reduced governmental control of British Petroleum; what guarantees were forthcoming on the continued employment of industrial workers and technicians in the 20 chemical and plastics establishments of Distillers; and whether he had discussed with the trade unions concerned the effects of this merger on employees of the companies concerned. In his reply, Mr. Douglas Jay said that his department had discussed this merger with both companies in the usual way. British Petroleum had assured him that they had no intention of closing down any of the plants they would take over and he had not considered it necessary to hold further talks. The Government holding in British Petroleum was a matter for the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

London and Cheshire Insurance collapse

The President of the Board of Trade asked whether he would make a statement on the collapse of the London and Cheshire Insurance Company Limited, said: 'A creditor has presented a petition to the court for the compulsory winding-up of the company. As the matter is before the court, it would not be proper for me to discuss the company's affairs at present.'

Move of Patent Office

A member asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had yet reached a final decision on the plans to move the Patent Office; and if he would give the maximum notice to patent agents about the change so that they could make the necessary arrangements either to extend their present offices or take premises where the new Patent Office would be located.

Mr. George Darling replied, saying he had not yet reached a final decision, but would certainly give the earliest possible notice of any move to all interested parties.

Haircutting for Monopolies Commission

Asked what proposals he had for further investigations by the Monopolies Commission, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade said that he proposed to ask the Monopolies Commission to investigate the supply of haircutting services for men.

Wool exports

Asked if he was aware that wool exports had fallen by 30 per cent; and what steps he was contemplating to deal with this matter. Mr. Douglas Jay said that he was aware of this particular calculation, but comparisons over different periods would, of course, give different results. The Government had introduced a series of measures to help exporters, and the wool industry had benefited from these as well as from a special grant to assist sales promotion in the United States.

Food prices

A member asked Mr. F. Peart, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, why he permitted price rises for 4,134 grocery items last year; what was the largest increase allowed among these 4,134 items; and how many price increases he refused to sanction during 1965-66. In a written reply, the Minister said:

'The 4,134 items to which the hon. Member refers are price increases, as recorded by the trade press, in all lines sold through grocery outlets. 2,628 refer to food and drink, and the remainder to such items as toiletries. Of the food and drink increases, 1,967 were for the period January to July, an average of 281 a month. In August and September the numbers were 133 and 161 respectively. These were almost all due to increases in imported items, the purchase tax increases announced on July 20, or to increases which took effect before July 20 but were only recorded later. The figure fell to 87 in October and 28 in November. The December figure was 252, but of these some 200 related to only one product group – meat pies, sausages, etc. – where, as I explained to the hon. Member on December 14, the Government was satisfied that prices would have to be increased because of higher raw material costs.

'Notification of proposed price increases of most goods was not required before the beginning of the standstill period – July 20, 1966: between then and the end of 1966, I accepted 26 notifications of proposed price increases as being in accordance with the Government's prices and incomes policy (as set out in the White Papers Cmnd. 3073 and 3150); I also accepted a further 38 notifications after they had been modified in discussion with my Department. I refused to accept 11 notifications, and a further two were withdrawn. Since notifications are confidential, I cannot give details about individual ones'.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

BBC's part in exporting

Asked what use he made of the British Broadcasting Corporation's external broadcasts in providing background support to the export drive, Mr. Douglas Jay said that, with the assistance of the Board of Trade, the BBC's external programmes covered all aspects of British industry and technological progress and led to many serious trade inquiries. The *Board of Trade Journal* of September 23 last had published a special supplement giving details of the world-wide services the BBC offers in industry. Publicity was also given to these services in other official publications and he hoped that industry will use them to the full.

Nationalization of car insurance

The President of the Board of Trade was asked if the Government would adopt the policy of nationalization of motor car insurance and the setting up of a Government-controlled company; and if he would make a statement.

'No, Sir', Mr. Douglas Jay replied. 'The Companies Bill contains provisions to improve the supervisory powers of the Board of Trade over motor-vehicle and other classes of insurance.'

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

Air line subsidies

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, told a questioner that no subsidies were paid from the Exchequer in 1965-66 to civil airlines in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Export Guarantees Bill

The second reading of the Export Guarantees Bill is given in *Hansard* cols. 893-923.

Industrial Development Grant

The debate on the approval of the Industrial Development (Variation of Rate of Grant) Order, 1966, is given in *Hansard* cols. 924-930.

Motor insurance

In the Commons, a member asked the President of the Board of Trade, when the investigation of the affairs of the London and Cheshire Insurance Company Limited was authorised; when the investigation was begun; whether a report had yet been received; and whether this report would be made public.

Replying, Mr. Jay said, 'On October 7, 1966, the Board of Trade appointed Mr. J. G. Wilmers, QC, and Mr. G. F. Ansell, chartered accountant, as inspectors under Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, to investigate the affairs of the company. They have made good progress, but cannot yet indicate when they expect to make their report to the Board. When it is received, a decision will be made about its publication.'

In reply to another question as to what immediate steps he was taking with regard to existing motor insurance companies to prevent further failures of such companies as had happened with the Fire, Auto, Marine Insurance Company Limited and the London and Cheshire Insurance Company Limited, in order to protect the motorist, Mr. Jay said that he would use, where appropriate, the powers under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958. In the Companies Bill he was seeking wider powers of supervision over insurance companies.

In reply to a further question, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, gave a list of motor insurance companies carrying on business in the United Kingdom with a paid-up share capital of less than £100,000. (See *Hansard*, Col. 151-152). (See also further Answer below).

MONDAY, JANUARY 23

Motor insurance

The President of the Board of Trade was asked how many insurance companies had failed in each of the last five years; how many motorists were insured with these companies; how many other companies his department were at present investigating; and how many insurance companies at present had less than £100,000 capital each. Mr. Douglas Jay, in his reply, said that the number of motor insurance companies which had failed in each of the last five years was as follows:

1962	Nil
1963	2
1964	Nil
1965	Nil
1966	2
1967	2

Approximately 500,000 motorists were insured with these companies.

The Board of Trade were at present investigating the affairs of five motor insurance companies.

According to the lastest information to the Board of Trade, 33 insurance compantes carrying on motor vehicle business had a paid-up share capital of less than £100,000. The amount of the paid-up share capital of an insurance company was a less important guide to its stability than, in particular, its free assets i.e. the excess of its assets over its liabilities.

Pit closures

The fullest co-operation already existed between the departments concerned and with the National Coal Board to ensure discussion on the issues arising from colliery closures, the President said in answer to a questioner who wanted to know what discussions he intended to have with the chairman of the National Coal Board regarding the location and phasing of pit closures so as to enable him to provide alternative industry in the areas where a further 120 pits are to close by 1970.

Textile imports from Portugal

The President was asked how United Kingdom arrangements for accepting imports of textiles from Portugal compared with arrangements made by the other countries of the European Free Trade Association; and if he would make a statement.

'Imports of textiles from Portugal that qualify for EFTA tariff treatment are admitted free of import duty and quantitative restrictions into all FINEFTA countries, with the following exceptions.' Mr. Jay replied. 'In the case of Norway, imports of certain textile products of EFTA origin from all EFTA countries remain subject to duties which are to be eliminated by December 31, 1969, at latest. In the case of Finland quantitative restrictions are to be eliminated by December 31, 1967, and import duties by December 31, 1969, at latest.'

Asked further what information he had about Portuguese cotton yarn prices in their own home market as compared to their export prices; and if he would make a statement, Mr. Jay replied, 'The Board of Trade is looking into the question whether Portuguese yarn export prices are being subsidised. A Textile Council mission has recently returned from Portugal and I understand that its report may also provide information on Portuguese home and export prices.'

Bank failure

A private notice question asked the President if he would make a statement on the failure of the banking firm Davies Investments which had now ceased business.

'The Board of Trade are urgently investigating the situation, using their powers under Section 18 of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963,' Mr. Jay replied.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the* Journal.

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GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

PREQUALIFICATION INQUIRY

NACALA RAIL LINK

The Government of Malawi intends, in 1967, to invite Tenders for the construction of a railway in the Southern Region of Malawi from Mpimbe on the Shire River eastwards to the Malawi Border from plans to be furnished by the Government and wishes to establish a list of prequalified contractors to whom exclusive bidding documents may be addressed.

The proposed railway will consist of 71.7 miles of 3′ 6″ gauge rail of British Standard Specification 60 lb. A Section Rail (or equivalent) with crushed stone ballast. The works will include all track laying, earthwork, bridging and culverting, station building and ancillary structures and are estimated for completion within approximately two years.

Applicants should give:

(a) details of contracts of a similar nature which they have undertaken within the last 20 years;
(b) capacity in relation to availability of plant and procurement of materials;
(c) an indication of financial standing with Banker's reference.

The Malawi Government will forward to interested contractors further data on the proposed railway and the construction work required.

Replies should be forwarded to arrive not later than 31st March, 1967, and should be addressed to:

The Secretary for Transport and Communications
P.O. Box 587
Blantyre
MALAWI

in envelopes marked 'Prequalification—Rail Link'.

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Tel: Nottingham 54272 (10 lines)

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 1	**Commercial and private vehicles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Depots in Northern Ireland.**	**Osborne King & Megran (Dept. L). 14 Montgomery Street, Belfast, 1. (Tel. Belfast 20233.)**

Ford and Standard Vanguard saloon cars; Austin Champs; Landrovers; Rover, Morris and Bedford trucks; Austin cargo trucks; Bedford 3 ton teleprinter office trucks; Ford cargo trucks; AEC Matador 10 ton tractor; Landrover, Daimler and Bedford petrol engines; BSA 500 cc motor cycles; hydraulic and screw jacks; machine tools; vehicle spares; batteries; hand lawn mowing machines; textiles, including kit bags, carpets, curtains, white and coloured blankets, mattresses and webbing packs; 4½ tons of mixed rags; clothing, including khaki jackets, trousers and shorts, pullovers and jerseys; battledress trousers and blouses, greatcoats; ankle boots; denim trousers and blouses, and a large assortment of miscellaneous stores.

Feb. 3	**Miscellaneous stores, clothing and textiles.**	**Ordnance Depots in Southern Counties.**	**Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. Plymouth 69292.)**

Sale to be held at the Auctioneer's premises.

Carpets; rugs; greatcoats; mixed rags; tentage; pillows; blankets; kit bags; ground sheets; ankle boots; shoes; battledress trousers and blouses; steel lockers; chairs; tables; ironmongery; cutlery; office safes; tools and tool kits; canvas hose; batteries; MT spares; old cable; clocks; watches; binoculars; telescopes; machinery, including lathes, circular saws, hacksaws, grinders and polishers; compressor; welding and cutting equipment; drills power hammer; hydraulic and other jacks; trailer mounted generating sets; 349 extending ladders; 8 ton grab winch; bottle racks; and self-propelled fire pumps by Bedford/Sulzer, Fordson/Sulzer, Fordson/Tangye.

Feb. 7 to 10	**Private and commercial vehicles, heavy machinery.**	**Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.**	**Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272.)**

Earth moving, road making and lifting equipment; Landrovers; coaches (5-51 seats) by Bedford, Morris and Thames; 20 ton trucks; 22 excavators by NCK '304', and Ruston Bucyrus (10 RB', '19 RB', '33 RB'); mobile cranes by Coles, Jones 'KL 66' Neals and Ransome & Rapier; Scrapers, tractors and angle-dozers by Caterpillar ('D 4', 'D 8'); 25 international half tracks, dumpers, fork lift trucks, factory trucks, 1 ton trailers fitted air conditioning plants; 27 Diamond 'T' tractors fitted Rolls-Royce diesel engines; 50 AEC 'Matadors'; Scammell heavy duty tractors and breakdown vehicles; Albion 20 ton trucks; Leyland 'Hippos'; hydraulic tippers by AEC and Albion (10 ton, 3 way); Bedford and Commer, low loading, light recovery, transporter, office and other trailers, 10 cwts—50 tons; mobile tankers 200—2,500 galls; 90 Landrovers; coaches; 270 saloon, limousines and estate cars and many other types of load carrying and dual purpose vehicles; motor cycles; 100 vehicle mounted fire-fighting units and Austin 'Champ' rear and front axles; engines and radiators.

Feb. 16	**Clothing, electrical and photography equipment and general stores.**	**No. 25 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.**	**Nock & Joseland (Dept. L), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster.**

Clothing including greatcoats, raincoats, jackets, blouses, trousers, khaki drill clothing, shirts, underwear etc; webbing equipment; footwear; brake parachutes; electrical equipment including motors, generators, transformers, invertors, regulators, rectifiers, battery chargers, floodlights, switches, lamps etc; photographic equipment including cameras, flash guns, exposure meters, epidiascopes, episcopes, film drying and multi-printing equipment, film and bromide paper, chemicals etc; RCA receivers; Lister diesel engines; general stores including fuel pumps, actuators, aircraft wheels, rubber dinghies, furniture, mattresses, trailer chassis, wooden cases and cradles and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1967	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 7 .	**Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering and electrical equipment, domestic canteen and other equipment, etc.**	**Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.**	**Clifford and Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Wembley 3212/4.)**

Catalogues: price 6d. Direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

REPORTS ON SCIENCE ABROAD

The United Kingdom Scientific Counsellors abroad have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports, which are available for distribution in the United Kingdom only, are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Division, Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 (Tel. Holborn 3422).

Some Developments in Fuel Cells and Secondary Batteries, by H. K. Bourne. 13 pages. *UKSM report no.*: 66/75. Modern requirements for high energy batteries for both military and space applications have stimulated the development of fuel cells and of special types of secondary batteries. The present applications of both of these are those in which cost is relatively unimportant. There are growing needs for batteries of high power output for vehicle propulsion and other purposes, and these demands can only be met by a considerable reduction in the cost of these batteries. This report describes some of these developments.

Some Developments in Medical Electronics, by H. K. Bourne. 7 pages. *UKSM report no.*: 67/1. Despite some propaganda in the press about the 'wonderful world of medical electronics', this field is only in its infancy. This report describes some of the urgent requirements of the medical profession and gives examples of work in progress. It points out some of the devices which should be developed and indicates that this will be an important business field which offers electronic engineers the opportunity of 'doing well through doing good'.

The Productivity of Scientific Research, by H. K. Bourne. 5 pages. *UKSM report no.*: 67/2. This report describes some ways in which the productivity of scientific research is measured in the Ford Scientific Laboratory. The projects which are chosen to be worthy of research are those which provide opportunity for innovation.

Overseas Newsletter. No. 5, December 1966. This issue covers reports by United Kingdom Scientific Counsellors abroad published between August and November.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index / Value in base year, £m.	1958 / 20,091	1958 / —	1958 / 16,073	1958 / 15,365	1958 / 15,365	1961 / 9,140	1958 / 3,485	1958 / 922	1958 / 688	1958 / 587	1958 / 1,212	series shown in £ million			
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	153	117	170	186	150	+562	+335	+72	+47
1965	128	132	154	148	126	108	159	127	166	190	156	+346	+202	+19	+43
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	152	146	127	108	160	131	166	193	157	+ 52	+ 29	—10	+ 9
2nd quarter	127	131	153	145	124	107	158	122	170	187	157	+ 96	+ 80	— 5	+ 3
3rd quarter	128	132	155	149	125	108	157	128	158	190	153	+129	+ 75	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	157	151	126	109	160	128	168	190	155	+ 69	+ 18	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	130	134	164	156	130	110	158	130	165	182	153	+ 65	+ 42	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	133	161	156	129	110	160	124	166	182	161	+ 57	— 10	—15	+26
3rd quarter		134				109		129	158				+105	+20	—15
1966															
June		132				109									
July		135				110									
August		135				109									
September		132				108									
October		131*				108									
November		129*				109									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices							Series shown in thousands					
Base of index / Value in base year, £m.	Dec. 1958 / ..	Apr. 1959 / ..	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963) / —		1954 / —	1954 / —	Jan. 31, 1956 / —				1958 / 3,836	1958 / 3,250	series shown in £ million
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—393
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—104
1966			136·9	+3·9	114·5*	133·0*	168·4	325	255		158*	155*	
1965													
1st quarter	167	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	253	24,742	143	141	— 6
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	274	24,800	152	141	— 67
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 41
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	+ 10
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 37
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282		155	145	—107
3rd quarter	159	109*	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253		161	157	— 58
4th quarter			138·6	+3·8	113·2*	133·6*	169·8	417	206		147*	163*	
1966													
June	161	127	137·6	+3·9	117·0	133·4	168·7	290	275		146	127	
July	160	122*	137·0	+3·5	116·7	133·8	169·7	305	268		165	151	
August	160	115*	137·8	+3·8	114·2	133·8	169·8	318	255		164	163	
September	159	109*	137·6	+3·6	112·8	133·8	169·8	344	235		154	159	
October	157*	105*	137·9	+3·8	113·3	133·5	169·8	377	217		150	163	
November	155*	107*	138·8	+4·0	113·3*	133·6*	169·8	424	201		137	169	
December			139·0	+3·7	112·8*	133·6*	169·8	449	200		157*	158*	
1967													
January								454*	191*				

*Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

Index of industrial production for November

THE PROVISIONAL index of production for November 1966, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 129 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 130.

For the three months September to November 1966 it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 2.5 per cent lower than in the preceding three months, June to August 1966, and for manufacturing industries alone the decrease was 3.1 per cent.

The average index number for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
1965	131·9	92	133·8	121	114	133	158	142	160	133	144	74	129	123
Unadjusted:														
1965 2nd quarter	132	93	135	122	114	139	160	147	162	134	141	75	140	127
3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	130	153	137	155	122	134	72	111	109
4th quarter	137	95	139	126	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	138	90	140	121	116	129	167	146	170	142	156	73	139	128
2nd quarter	134	90	138	127	117	145	164	152	166	137	149	73	139	119
3rd quarter	125	75	127	121	114	133	160	144	163	126	142	74	116	106
1966 September	133	81	137	124	119	132	171	149	174	135	150	74	128	122
October (prov.)	136	90	139	129	123	140	168	155	170	137	158	75	120	118
November (prov.)	136	92	137	131	123	146	168	148	172	136	161	76	114	112
Seasonally adjusted:														
1965 2nd quarter	131	91	133	119	112	130	157	146	159	131	141	75	131	124
3rd quarter	132	92	134	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	145	73	124	120
4th quarter	133	89	135	122	115	134	158	145	161	136	148	74	134	122
1966 1st quarter	134	89	137	126	118	141	162	145	165	138	152	72	134	123
2nd quarter	133	88	135	123	115	137	161	151	163	135	149	73	132	116
3rd quarter	134	85	136	123	117	134	168	147	171	136	153	76	130	117
1966 June	132	89	134	124	116	140	162	151	164	133	146	74	132	114
July	135	86	138	125	117	138	169	147	172	138	156	75	131	114
August	135	86	137	122	116	131	166	141	170	138	155	77	130	118
September	132	84	134	123	117	133	168	153	171	133	147	75	129	118
October (prov.)	131	84	133	123	117	136	165	156	166	134	154	75	120	112
November (prov.)	129	84	130	124	117	137	164	146	167	131	153	75	114	104
June-Aug. (av.)	134	87	136	124	116	136	166	146	169	136	152	75	131	115
Sept.-Nov. (av.) (prov.)	131	84	132	123	117	135	166	152	168	133	151	75	121	111

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks cement, etc.	Pottery and glass				
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	123	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	126	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
Unadjusted:															
1965 2nd quarter	138	138	138	119	117	102	126	153	164	137	130	143	144	138	128
3rd quarter	122	122	120	115	111	94	126	146	155	131	126	130	137	138	117
4th quarter	134	133	134	126	124	109	133	152	155	146	129	148	155	139	165
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	111	137	152	155	146	119	153	155	133	177
2nd quarter	130	131	131	121	120	101	126	153	161	142	121	151	154	139	137
3rd quarter	114	114	113	113	109	90	124	149	155	139	123	133	145	141	120
1966 September	130	132	123	124	118	100	139	162	168	153	138	142	161		129
October (prov.)	130	130	130	128	124	100	137	156	161	148	133	148			149
November (prov.)	123	123	125	123	123	100	126			148	126	144			180
Seasonally adjusted:															
1965 2nd quarter	135	134	135	121	118	102	129	150	159	137	129	141	141	137	141
3rd quarter	134	134	131	122	119	103	129	150	158	137	125	142	144	138	144
4th quarter	131	131	131	122	117	105	133	149	154	141	123	144	151	139	151
1966 1st quarter	129	128	134	122	119	105	132	152	157	146	126	147	154	134	149
2nd quarter	127	127	129	124	122	101	129	150	156	142	121	149	151	138	151
3rd quarter	124	125	122	120	118	99	127	154	158	146	122	146	153	141	148
1966 June	125	125	126	123	120	100	130	148	156	137	113	149	149		147
July	123	121	131	124	121	101	132	150	159	135	124	151	152		145
August	125	127	119	121	120	101	126	153	155	151	120	147	159		153
September	124	126	117	115	112	96	122	158	161	153	123	141	149		146
October (prov.)	124	124	125	115	113	95	121	147	155	136	121	137			152
November (prov.)	116	116	117	113	110	94	122			135	114	133			164
June-Aug. (av.)	124	124	125	123	120	101	129	150*	157*	141	119	149			148
Sept.-Nov. (av.) (prov.)	121	122	120	114	112	95	122	153*	157*	141	119	137			154

*Latest available three months (August-October) and previous three months (May-July).

Industry's investment intentions for 1967 and 1968

COMPANIES CONTRIBUTING to the Board of Trade's quarterly inquiry into capital expenditure supplied forecasts during the second half of November and in December of their expected capital expenditure in 1967 and 1968. These forecasts indicate a fall in investment between 1966 and 1967 and give tentative indications of the possible level of investment in 1968.

Three months earlier, manufacturers' forecasts were interpreted as suggesting a decline of about 7 or 8 per cent in the volume of their investment between 1966 and 1967 (*Board of Trade Journal* of October 14, 1966 and October 28, 1966). Within this overall change, a counter-cyclical increase in investment had been expected by mineral oil refining firms; but some substantial delays and re-phasing of programmes in this industry, together with some small downward adjustments in the remainder of manufacturing industry, now suggest a fall in 1967 investment to about 10 per cent below the 1966 level. In the case of most firms, these forecasts were made before the recent increase in investment grants could be taken into account. It will be recalled that, on the occasion of the previous forecasts, some allowance was made for downward revisions in intentions for 1967. The latest forecasts indicate that the allowance made was not quite sufficient and the small shift in manufacturers' views reflects closer assessment by several businesses which had not, in September, completed reviews of plans in the light of the measures announced in July.

For the distributive and service industries, the forecasts provided by firms are more difficult to assess. In the previous cycle (1962) while manufacturing investment turned down, investment by the distributive and service industries showed only a hesitation in growth. On this occasion, however, after the peak in 1964/1965 a small fall in investment in 1966 appears likely to be followed by a decline in 1967 similar to that for the manufacturing industry.

With the exception of the oil refining and the iron and steel industries, there is little indication of any very significant change in the aggregate in the plans of individual manufacturing industry groups compared with the previous estimates.

In the oil refining industry, re-phasing of some expenditure into 1968 now suggest that the doubling of expenditure between 1966 and 1967 previously forecast will not be achieved, but investment in 1967 will probably be over 50 per cent higher than in 1966 which, in turn, will in all likelihood show an increase of about 50 per cent on the 1965 figure.

For the iron and steel industry, little change had been expected last autumn between investment in the years 1966 and 1967. A small fall is now expected, however, which appears to reflect some postponement of plans to 1968.

Investment in the chemical industries in 1967 was previously expected to be some 20 to 25 per cent below 1966; in the motor industry about 15 to 20 per cent below; and in the textile industries about 20 per cent below. Little change between the two years was expected for the food, drink and tobacco industries and for engineering. The latest inquiry does not suggest any very great difference from these broad indications based on the August/September forecasts.

Expected expenditure in 1968

For 1968 contributors' forecasts are very provisional, and even though this is the fourth occasion on which companies have supplied at this stage forecasts for a second year ahead it is still difficult to judge their value as a guide to the level of investment. In addition, many firms who have provided forecasts for 1967 could not as yet do so for 1968. From the forecasts which have been received there is no evidence for any marked further decline in 1968.

Investment grants

As already mentioned, in any estimate of future investment based upon forecasts supplied at the end of last year, it must be borne in mind that few, if any, companies would have been able to take account in their 1967 and 1968 plans of the increase in the rates of investment grants announced on December 1, 1966, which applies to expenditure incurred during 1967 and 1968. The next inquiry will be taken in May when companies will be asked about changes in their capital expenditure plans for each of these years.

Industrial building in the fourth quarter of 1966

THE AREA OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDING[1] approved in the fourth quarter of 1966 was lower than in the third quarter but higher than in the corresponding period a year earlier. For the year 1966 as a whole the area approved again showed an increase compared with the previous year.

The statistics of industrial building approvals presented below are in terms of the standard regions for statistical purposes revised to coincide with the regions now used for regional economic planning (defined in the *Board of Trade Journal* for December 31, 1965).

Industrial Building projects – new buildings, extensions to existing premises and existing buildings turned to industrial use – for which industrial development certificates were issued during the fourth quarter of 1966 together with comparative figures for other periods as follows:

Million square feet

	Northern (2)	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midland	East Anglia	South-east of which GLC		South-western (2)	Wales (2)	West Midland	North-western (2)	Scotland (2)	GREAT BRITAIN
1961	6·5	4·1	3·5	1·7	18·1	*5·5*	2·8	2·5	5·0	7·4	4·9	56·5
1962	3·0	2·4	2·2	1·8	11·8	*3·4*	2·4	2·1	3·7	4·4	3·7	37·3
1963	4·2	3·7	2·5	1·5	9·4	*2·5*	2·4	1·6	3·5	5·3	5·0	39·0
1964	8·2	5·9	3·8	2·6	11·8	*3·6*	4·4	3·2	5·0	8·2	5·9	59·0
1965	6·2	6·2	3·4	1·9	11·4	*3·5*	3·1	4·5	5·0	9·2	11·0	62·0
1966	8·4 (8·4)	7·6 (6·9)	4·7 (4·3)	4·0 (3·7)	13·2 (10·7)	*5·1 (3·9)*	4·0 (3·5)	9·2 (9·2)	6·4 (5·8)	10·2 (8·7)	8·2 (8·2)	76·1 (69·9
1964 3rd quarter	1·2	2·0	0·7	0·8	3·2	*0·9*	1·5	0·8	1·3	2·6	1·1	15·1
4th quarter	2·4	1·3	1·3	0·7	2·5	*0·9*	0·8	0·7	1·2	2·5	1·6	15·1
1965 1st quarter	2·1	1·6	0·9	0·4	3·5	*1·1*	0·8	0·9	1·6	2·4	2·7	17·0
2nd quarter	1·7	1·5	0·6	0·5	3·1	*0·8*	0·7	0·6	1·2	3·0	2·5	15·3
3rd quarter	1·4	1·3	0·7	0·6	2·8	*0·8*	1·1	2·4	1·0	2·2	2·7	16·3
4th quarter	1·0	1·7	1·2	0·4	2·0	*0·8*	0·5	0·6	1·2	1·6	3·0	13·5
1966 1st quarter	1·7	1·6	1·3	1·7	2·6	*0·8*	1·0	1·1	1·9	3·0	1·7	17·7
2nd quarter	2·1	1·3	1·3	0·8	2·5	*0·6*	0·8	2·8	1·5	2·2	2·0	17·2
3rd quarter(4)	3·2 (3·2)	2·4 (2·3)	1·0 (0·9)	0·7 (0·6)	3·1 (2·8)	*1·4 (1·2)*	1·3 (1·3)	3·9 (3·9)	1·4 (1·2)	2·1 (1·5)	2·6 (2·6)	21·6 (20·2
4th quarter (3)(4)	1·3 (1·3)	2·4 (1·7)	1·2 (0·9)	1·0 (0·6)	5·0 (2·9)	*2·3 (1·4)*	0·9 (0·4)	1·4 (1·4)	1·6 (1·3)	2·8 (1·9)	2·0 (2·0)	19·6 (14·9

(1) The figures relate to schemes, mainly over 5,000 square feet, for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated.
(2) These regions take in the places designated as development areas under the Industrial Development Act, 1966.
(3) Provisional. Figures for previous periods have been revised as necessary.
(4) The area of industrial building has, since mid August 1966, been extended to include all ancillary space for storage, canteens, etc. The figures in brackets are estimates of the area which would have been approved on the old basis. In Scotland, Wales and the Northern regions the area approved was already for the broader coverage now used in the other regions.

National food survey: household food consumption

THE ACCOMPANYING table presents in summary form some of the results of the National Food Survey for the third quarter of 1966. Further analyses, cross-classified by type of household, are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics*. A table showing the extent to which estimated calorie, protein and calcium intakes met the allowances recommended by the British Medical Association was included in last quarter's article; these figures will be brought up to date in the next quarter. Particulars of the sampling scheme and the technique of the survey are to be found in the detailed annual reports of the National Food Survey Committee. (1)

Average household food expenditure in the third quarter of 1966 was estimated to be 35s. 10d. per person per week, 10d. (2.4 per cent) less than in the previous quarter but 1s. 2d. (3.5 per cent) more than in the third quarter of 1965. The annual increase was mainly due to higher average prices for meat, bacon, potatoes, fresh vegetables and bread, although the prices of a number of foods had fallen, e.g. eggs, butter, sugar and some fresh fruits. The 10d. fall in expenditure compared with the second quarter of 1966 results from lower prices of potatoes and other vegetables. The general level of food consumption in private households remained very much the same as in the previous quarter but there was some transfer of demand to seasonal fruit and vegetables from convenience and other foods.

Average domestic consumption of liquid milk (including school milk) was estimated to be 4.85 pints per person per week, the average level for 1964 and 1965, though somewhat less than in the previous quarter, partly because of school holidays. Margarine consumption continued to decline, averaging 2.8 oz. per person per week compared with 3.0 oz. a year earlier and 4.4 oz. 10 years earlier. In 1956, however, the butter/margarine average price ratio exceeded 2:1, compared with about 1.7:1 today. The average price paid by housewives for butter (3s. 6d. per lb.) was about 3 per cent lower than in the third quarter of 1965 but average consumption was barely maintained at 6.1 oz. The average price for eggs was also lower at 3s. 10d. per dozen compared with 4s. 0½d. a year earlier, consumption being well maintained at 4.78 eggs per person per week.

Average consumption of carcase meat was almost unchanged at 16.3 oz. – only 1 per cent more than a year earlier – an increase of 7 per cent in the consumption of mutton and lamb over the year being partly offset by a decrease of 7 per cent in purchases of pork. The average prices of both beef and mutton and lamb were about 5 per cent higher than a year earlier, but that of pork was 9 per cent and that of bacon 7 per cent higher because of reduced supplies. Nevertheless, average consumption of uncooked bacon and ham was only 2 per cent lower.

A 6 per cent decrease in potato consumption over the year was due to smaller supplies of the early varieties, the average consumption of which fell by about a sixth to 29.1 oz. This was only partly offset by a proportionate increase in main crop potatoes to 18.5 oz., with an average price of 4.1d. per lb. compared with 3.3d. a year earlier. Consumption of greens and other fresh vegetables was much the same as a year earlier, but purchases of quick frozen vegetables were appreciably higher. Supplies of tomatoes and of most kinds of fresh fruit were better than a year earlier and average prices were lower. Consumption of apples, pears, oranges, bananas and tomatoes were all well up on the previous year.

The downward trend in total bread consumption continued, purchases of wrapped large white loaves having declined from 24 oz. per person per week in 1964 to 20 oz. in the third quarter of 1966. Unwrapped large loaves have, however, remained fairly steady at around 7½ oz. per person per week since 1964, as have also purchases of small white loaves, wrapped and unwrapped together, at around 5 oz. An earlier tendency for the consumption of tea to decline appears to have been arrested during 1966.

(1) Domestic Food Consumption and Expenditure: 1964 HMSO 1966.

Estimates of average household food consumption

oz. per person per week (a)

	Year 1964	Year 1965	July-Sept. 1965	April-June 1966	July-Sept. 1966
Total Domestic Food Expenditure	33s. 0d.	34s. 5d.	34s. 8d.	36s. 8d.	35s. 10d.
Liquid milk (pints)	4·85	4·85	4·82	5·00	4·85
Other milk (eq. pints)	0·29	0·31	0·33	0·30	0·36
Cheese	3·17	3·20	3·25	3·19	3·19
Butter	5·98	6·10	6·19	5·96	6·12
Margarine	3·35	3·04	2·96	2·86	2·76
Lard and compound cooking fat	2·12	2·12	1·99	2·07	2·04
Eggs: purchases (number)	4·40	4·47	4·46	4·39	4·37
consumption (number)	4·73	4·78	4·75	4·73	4·78
Preserves	2·96	2·99	2·84	2·93	2·88
Sugar	17·37	17·56	17·88	16·86	17·25
Beef and veal	8·53	8·08	7·43	7·58	7·40
Mutton and lamb	6·30	5·90	5·97	6·13	6·37
Pork	2·33	2·80	2·76	2·66	2·57
Bacon and ham, uncooked	5·32	5·43	5·37	5·63	5·25
Bacon and ham, cooked (including canned)	0·94	0·89	0·94	1·01	1·03
Poultry and cooked chicken	2·82	3·51	3·52	4·42	3·92
Other cooked meat (not canned)	0·71	0·68	0·76	0·70	0·76
Other canned meat	2·13	2·24	2·43	2·07	2·20
Offals	1·47	1·40	1·18	1·30	1·28
Sausages, uncooked	3·70	3·72	3·66	3·37	3·55
Other meat products: meat pies (b)	2·36	2·35	2·23	0·80	0·77
Other (b)				1·72	1·53
Fish, fresh and processed	4·49	4·32	4·22	4·04	4·02
Canned fish	0·83	0·80	0·87	1·01	0·87
Fish and fish products, quick frozen	0·62	0·65	0·67	0·77	0·71
Fresh green vegetables	13·84	14·31	19·11	11·30	19·00
Other fresh vegetables	10·43	10·39	9·19	7·39	9·46
Quick frozen vegetables	0·96	0·97	0·70	1·66	0·99
Canned peas	3·09	2·95	2·59	3·22	2·49
Canned beans	3·10	3·22	3·33	3·32	3·08
Potatoes: purchases	48·14	48·38	43·93	44·95	39·33
consumption	54·11	53·24	51·57	49·28	48·26
Citrus fruit	4·37	4·32	2·97	5·27	3·33
Bananas	3·31	3·56	3·84	3·44	4·01
Apples	7·07	7·36	6·46	6·52	7·14
Fresh tomatoes	4·22	3·92	5·65	4·06	6·36
All other fresh fruit	3·60	3·54	6·44	3·86	6·60
Canned fruit	5·74	5·58	5·80	6·12	5·70
Dried fruit, nuts and fruit and nut products	1·17	1·18	0·86	0·89	0·93
Flour	6·07	6·09	5·75	5·89	6·00
White bread	36·03	34·32	35·09	32·61	32·91
Brown, wholewheat and wholemeal bread	3·22	3·53	3·47	3·60	3·56
Other bread	2·72	2·75	2·93	2·76	2·90
Buns, scones and teacakes	1·58	1·88	1·76	1·65	1·35
Cakes and pastries	4·87	4·82	5·06	5·16	4·69
Chocolate biscuits	0·96	1·07	1·06	0·98	0·88
Other biscuits	4·77	4·76	4·82	4·77	4·79
Breakfast cereals	2·02	1·97	2·33	2·31	2·48
Oatmeal and oat products	0·96	0·99	0·71	0·63	0·57
Canned milk puddings (c)	1·54	1·54	1·49	1·51	1·41
Tea	2·69	2·61	2·54	2·62	2·60
Instant coffee	0·23	0·26	0·24	0·25	0·27
Canned soups	2·67	3·00	2·63	2·58	2·32
Pickles and sauces	1·11	1·15	1·16	1·22	1·12

(a) Except where otherwise stated.

(b) Not available as separate items before 1966.

(c) Figures prior to 1966 relate to all puddings.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

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Operating and traffic statistics of the United Kingdom Airways Corporations and private companies

DURING JULY 1966, capacity ton miles offered by United Kingdom airlines on their scheduled services increased by 12.8 per cent and total traffic carried (in terms of load short ton miles) rose by 21.9 per cent compared with July 1965; 1,624,549 passengers were carried, or 14.1 per cent more than in July 1965, and these passengers travelled 995.1 million passenger miles, or 19.0 per cent more. Freight ton miles increased by 37.9 per cent and mail ton miles by 11.1 per cent. The overall load factor rose from 54.3 per cent to 58.6 per cent.

During the four-week period ended July 30, 1966, capacity operated on BOAC's scheduled services went up by 14.0 per cent compared with the corresponding period in 1965, capacity on Western routes increased by 16.7 per cent and in Eastern routes by 10.9 per cent. Total traffic carried rose by 32.5 per cent on Western services and by 16.9 per cent on Eastern services. The total of 145,316 passengers carried by BOAC was 21.5 per cent more than during July 1965, and these passengers flew 485.1 million passenger miles or 20.5 per cent cent more. The overall load factor rose from 50.3 per cent to 55.2 per cent.

BEA offered a total of 9.7 per cent more capacity on scheduled services in July 1966, than in July 1965; capacity on international services increasing by 11.1 per cent and on domestic services by 6.0 per cent. Total traffic carried rose by 15.9 per cent, 491,535 passengers, or 15.9 per cent more, travelled on international routes and 379,973, or 1.9 per cent more, travelled on domestic routes. These passengers flew 230.1 million passenger miles, or 21.1 per cent more, on international services and 95.2 million passenger miles or 2.3 per cent more on domestic services. The overall load factor rose from 60.4 to 63.9 per cent.

The private companies provided 15.7 per cent more capacity ton miles on scheduled services in July 1966, than in July 1965; international capacity showing an increase of 5.7 per cent and domestic capacity showing an increase of 38.3 per cent. Passengers carried totalled 592,343 or 19.8 per cent more, and these passengers flew 131.1 million passenger miles or 25.8 per cent more. There was an increase of 12.5 per cent in the number of passengers carried on international routes and an increase of 25.2 per cent on domestic routes. International freight traffic went up by 7.7 per cent while domestic freight rose by 95.9 per cent. The overall load factor rose from 60.8 per cent in July 1965 to 64.8 per cent in July 1966.

The principal statistics of revenue traffic on United Kingdom scheduled air services for July 1966 are summarized in the table below.

	BOAC		BEA		PRIVATE COMPANIES	
	July 1966 (1)	% change on July 1965	July 1966	% change on July 1965	July 1966	% change on July 1965
Scheduled Services						
Aircraft miles flown	5,471,000	+ 4·8	5,476,000	+10·3	3,803,000	+10·6
Passengers carried	145,316	+21.5	871,508	+ 9·4	592,343	+19·8
Passenger miles	485,111,000	+20·5	325,359,000	+14·9	131,144,000	+25·8
Available seat miles	694,188,000	+ 5·5	461,901,000	+ 9·1	208,322,000	+19·3
Passenger load factor %	69·9	61·3 (2)	70·4	66·9 (2)	63·0	59·7 (2)
Freight carried (short tons)	3,573	+44·5	11,217	+29·7	27,022	+25·5
Mail carried (short tons)	534	+20·0	1,314	+13·1	80	+11·1
Load short ton miles	63,577,000	+25·1	34,324,000	+15·9	16,058,000	+23·3
Capacity short ton miles	115,267,000	+14·0	53,738,000	+ 9·7	24,789,000	+15·7
Overall load factor %	55·2	50·3 (2)	63·9	60·4 (2)	64·8	60·8 (2)
Non- scheduled Services						
Aircraft miles flown	392,000	—16·4	367,000	+66·1	6,551,000	+25·5
Capacity short ton miles	6,414,000	+ 5·4	4,635,000	+108·2	63,363,000	+30·1

(1) July 3-July 30, 1966. (2) July 1965 actual load factors.

New companies registered in N. Ireland

IN THE MONTH of December, 1966, 11 new private companies with a total nominal capital of just over £36,000 and one company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital were registered in Northern Ireland.

A total of 256 new companies were registered in 1966 compared with 366 in 1965.

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Visitor traffic up 14 per cent

MORE THAN 105,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in November, a rise of 13,000 on the same month of record-breaking 1965, reports the British Travel Association. The November arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first 11 months of 1966 to 2,364,000 – an increase of 295,000 (14 per cent) on the same period of 1965.

Visitors from European countries in November numbered 67,000, a rise of 8,000 on the month, bringing total European arrivals in the first 11 months of the year to 1,434,000 – an increase of 182,000 (15 per cent) on the period. United States arrivals in November numbered 27,000 which was a rise of 3,000 on the month. They brought total United States visitors in the first 11 months of the year to 728,000 – a rise of 76,000 (12 per cent) on the period. Final details of the number of arrivals in Britain from Commonwealth countries during the first 11 months of 1966 are not yet available, but are expected to be considerably higher than in the same period of 1965.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 127, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6) *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in November

THE MINISTRY of Technology reports that the first estimates for November 1966 indicate that activity in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries (as shown in the first column of Table 1) remained at about the same level as in October. Making a longer term comparison production in the three months September to November was 1 per cent lower than in the previous three months.

For the wider group of engineering industries covered by Tables 2 and 3 (including some vehicles in addition to mechanical and electrical engineering) the preliminary estimates for November show that home deliveries in the three months ending November were 3 per cent lower and export deliveries 2 per cent higher than in the preceding three months. Making the same comparison net new orders increased by 14 per cent on the export side, whilst new home orders fell by 9 per cent, leaving order books lower for both home and export. The steady downward trend of order books has therefore continued.

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classifica-

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	139	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	163	105
1965	144	142	148	165	165	167	111
1964 1st quarter	134	130	142	144	144	145	112
2nd quarter	136	131	145	151	152	150	111
3rd quarter	138	134	143	157	157	158	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	163	105
1965 1st quarter	144	142	146	168	168	168	106
2nd quarter	141	140	143	168	167	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	147	166	166	166	107
4th quarter	148	143	155	165	165	167	115
1966 1st quarter	152	147	159	165	164	170	120
2nd quarter	149	145	156	163	162	164	113
3rd quarter	153	151	156	160	160	160	110
1965 December	150	144	159	165	165	167	
1966 January	152	150	157	166	165	169	
February	148	144	156	166	165	170	
March	154	148	166	165	164	170	
April	151	148	157	164	162	168	
May	149	146	155	163	161	167	
June	146	141	155	163	162	164	
July	156	154	159	162	162	161	
August	155	154	159	161	161	160	
September	147	145	150	160	160	160	
October	154*	..	..	159*	159*	159*	
November	153*	..	..	157*	157*	157*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months shown	151	151	156				
Previous 3 months shown	152	145	156				
Percentage change (5)	—1	+4	Nil	—3	—3	—2	

* Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(5) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN NOVEMBER, *continued*

tion together with locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effect of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case, the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against October are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for September, October and November.

Table 2. Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	143	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	166	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	170	146	142
1964 1st quarter	140	142	134	138	144	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	134	147	155	134	150	147	133
3rd quarter	154	152	135	153	151	135	159	155	134
4th quarter	162	161	139	161	160	139	166	163	139
1965 1st quarter	167	152	140	165	151	141	173	153	136
2nd quarter	166	138	142	164	139	143	172	138	142
3rd quarter	165	140	143	163	141	141	170	137	147
4th quarter	165	152	146	164	151	147	170	155	145
1966 1st quarter	164	147	149	162	145	148	171	152	150
2nd quarter	161	137	147	160	140	147	165	130	148
3rd quarter	159	146	152	158	145	149	161	149	158
1965 December	165	148	148	164	148	147	170	148	151
1966 January	165	149	152	163	147	153	171	154	149
February	165	147	145	163	145	143	173	152	150
March	164	139	150	162	138	148	171	144	151
April	162	137	152	160	138	153	169	139	150
May	162	137	148	159	140	147	169	130	149
June	161	145	142	160	149	141	165	138	145
July	160	145	161	159	149	160	162	136	163
August	160	146	150	159	145	146	161	149	163
September	159	142	144	158	140	142	161	148	149
October*	157	142	150	157	136	147	159	155	161
November*	155	..	153	155	..	147	158	..	171
Average:									
Latest 3 months		142	149		136	145		155	160
Previous 3 months		145	151		149	149		136	157
Percentage change (4)	—3	—2	—1	—3	—9	—3	—2	+14	+2

* Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.
(4) In the case of orders on hand the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest month shown with the corresponding level three months earlier.

Table 3. Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
2nd quarter	161	139	147	161	142	146	163	129	148
3rd quarter	159	134	141	158	132	139	161	142	145
1965 January	162	153	139	160	152	139	170	156	139
February	165	166	145	163	169	144	171	159	146
March	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	147	143
April	167	131	132	165	130	131	172	134	136
May	167	150	148	166	156	149	170	133	146
June	166	141	146	165	138	146	171	147	144
July	166	129	132	165	129	131	170	128	133
August	167	126	121	165	124	119	170	132	127
September	165	131	146	163	131	147	169	132	144
October	165	164	151	163	159	152	172	181	149
November	165	144	149	162	142	152	174	150	142
December	163	145	155	161	144	153	172	149	160
1966 January	163	145	145	161	145	145	172	145	146
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	162	166	162	166	166	170	149	167
April	163	127	140	161	126	139	168	128	145
May	163	145	146	161	148	146	166	134	146
June	161	144	154	161	150	154	163	124	153
July	160	141	148	160	138	147	162	153	149
August	160	125	126	160	122	122	162	133	136
September	159	138	149	158	136	149	161	142	149
October*	158	144	154	157	139	151	160	160	165
November*	155	141	159	154	132	153	160	171	173

* Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.

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Films Acts, 1960 and 1964

Registration Statistics for the year ended December 31, 1966

Table 1. Summary of Registrations (corresponding 1965 figures in brackets)

Playing Time	Number of Films						Registered Playing Time (Minutes)					
	British				Foreign		British				Foreign	
	Quota		Non-Quota				Quota		Non-Quota			
Over 72 minutes	70	(68)	—	(1)	259	(233)	6,865	(6,680)	—	(102)	25,286	(22,770)
33⅓ to 72 minutes	15	(22)	1	(—)	28	(23)	828	(1,322)	48	(—)	1,657	(1,435)
Under 33⅓ minutes	184 (a)	(227)	2	(—)	233	(166)	2,340	(2,763)	63	(—)	2,722	(1,652)
Newsreels	208	(209)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1,611	(1,634)	—	(—)	—	(—)

(a) Includes seven films from Canada and two from Australia, all of which were made by Departments of their respective Governments, and one film from the Irish Republic.

Table 2. Countries of origin of foreign films registered

Country of Origin	Playing Time		
	Over 72 minutes	33⅓-72 minutes	Under 33⅓ minutes
Argentina	2	—	—
Austria	1	—	—
Brazil	1	—	—
China	—	—	3
Czechoslovakia	1	—	1
Denmark	2	—	—
France	19	3	10
Germany (West)	2	—	2
Hungary	1	1	—
Israel	—	—	1
Italy	21	2	1
Japan	5	—	3
Liechtenstein	2	—	—
Mexico	2	1	—
Netherlands	1	—	—
Norway	—	—	1
Poland	—	—	1
Rumania	—	—	1
South Africa	2	—	—
Spain	1	—	—
Sweden	6	—	—
Switzerland	1	—	—
United States	131	15	207
USSR	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	1	—	1
Co-Productions:			
Britain/Germany (East)	—	1	—
France/Italy	20	2	—
France/Sweden	2	—	—
France/Italy/Germany (West)	5	—	—
France/Italy/Spain	7	—	—
France/Spain/Germany (West)	1	—	—
Italy/Spain	4	—	—
Italy/Spain/Germany (West)	1	—	—
Italy/United States	2	—	—
United States/Philippines	1	—	—
United States/Spain	4	—	—
United States/Switzerland	2	—	—
Others	7*	2†	—
Total	259	28	233

*Five of these films were made by United Kingdom companies and two by Commonwealth companies but applications were not made for British registration.

†These films were made by United Kingdom companies, but application was not made for British registration.

Patents endorsed 'Licenses of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following Patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	December 16, 1966	
975,813	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Production of linear polycondensates.
976,785	Billion & Cie	Twisting machines executing a false twist.
1,015,023	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Photographic material containing an ester of phosphoric acid.
1,025,994	Gevaert Photo Producten N.V.	Apparatus for preparing spirit duplicating masters.
1,040,560	The Distillers Company Limited	Phosphonated metalloxane polymers.
	December 21, 1966	
915,522	Johmann, Frank Theodore	Retractable point protector for writing instruments.
1,021,265	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Lamp housing for photographic enlarging and printing devices.
	December 22, 1966	
786,516	The Distillers Company Limited	Radiation detectors.
822,201	The Distillers Company Limited	Electrical apparatus.
928,900	Lec Refrigeration Limited	Cabinet door hinge.
969,072	Agfa Aktiengesellscahft	Production of planographic printing plates having an aluminium support.
1,021,512	The Distillers Company Limited	Water dilutable surface coating modified phenolic resins.
	December 23, 1966	
1,018,267	Bross, Helmut Karl, Johmann, Frank Theodore	Closure means.
1,018,268	Bross, Helmut Karl, Johmann, Frank Theodore	Closure means.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents, may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

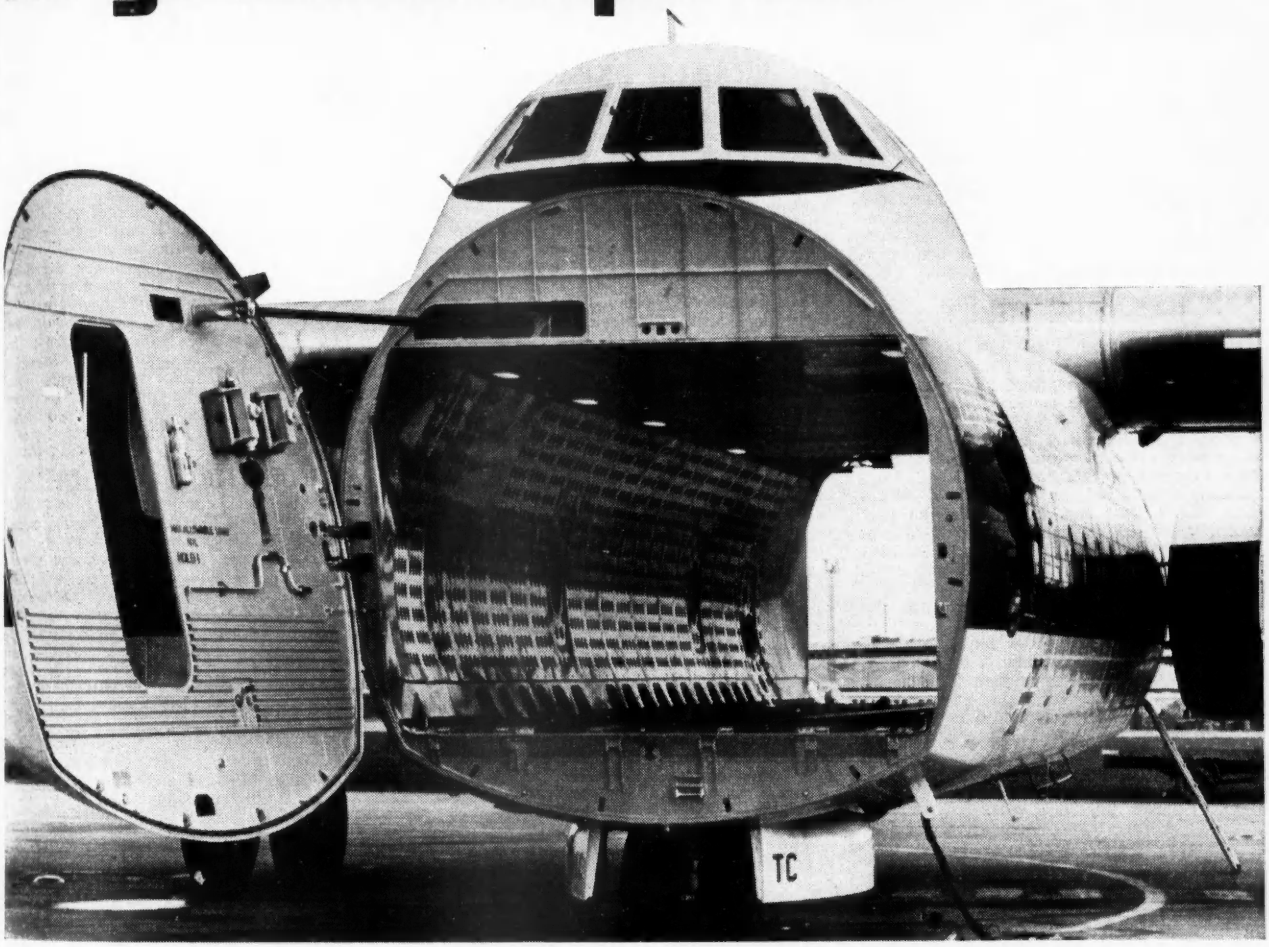
Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, January 20, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Pathe Pictorial Series 625/637: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 631	Br/E 32025	8	January 18	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
(a) Drop Dead . . . Darling	Br/E 32028	100	January 19	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Seven Arts Productions (UK) Ltd.
(b) Arrivederci Baby					
Pathe Pictorial Series 625/637: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 632	Br/E 32031	8	January 20	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 67-5	Br/E 31934	7	January 20	" "	" "
Pathe News 67-6	Br/E 31935	7	January 20	" "	" "
Movietone News 1962	Br/E 31868	9	January 20	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1962A	Br/E 31869	8	January 20	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
Un Homme et Une Femme (A Man and a Woman)	F 32023	102	January 16	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Les Films 13, France.
Follow Me Boys	F 32024	131	January 18	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions.
Mademoiselle	F 32026	103	January 19	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Woodfall Film Presentations Ltd.
Is Paris Burning?	F 32027	168	January 19	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Marianne Productions, S.A., and Transcontinental Productions S.A., Paris.
The Nutcracker	F 32029	60	January 19	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Bavaria Atellier, Munich.
The Rape	F 32030	84	January 20	Eagle Films Ltd.	Finos Films, Athens.

AMENDMENT:
The particulars of the film 'Gypsy' (F 28048) registered on December 14, 1962, have been amended to provide alternative playing times as follows: (a) 143 minutes, (b) 92 minutes.

Big opening for go-ahead exporters



Ambitious exporters – and importers – can now fly their cargo to Italy by Argosy 222. Alitalia (in conjunction with BEA) operate 12 flights a week to Milan. Two flights per day on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Maximum payload, 11 tons. The Argosy takes 6 standard international pallets measuring 108 x 88 inches. Largest possible acceptable dimensions: 420 x 98 x 66 inches. So think big, gentlemen!

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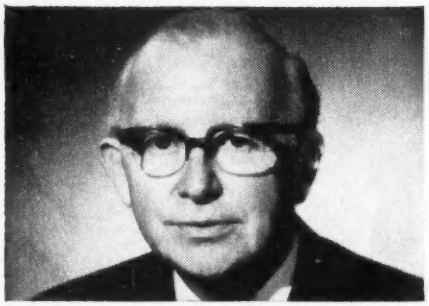
AI TC



WILLIAMS DEACON'S

Annual Report and Statement of the Chairman Mr. Kenneth G. Holden

The annual general meeting of Williams Deacon's Bank Limited will be held on Thursday, February 9, 1967, in Manchester.

The following are extracts from the Chairman's Statement:

IN NOVEMBER, Mr. Leslie Fletcher, the General Manager of the Bank, was appointed to the Board of Directors. Mr. Fletcher, who will continue as Chief Executive Officer of the Bank, joined the service in 1922 and since September, 1964, has occupied, with distinction, the position of General Manager.

BALANCE SHEET

Deposits throughout 1966 have, on average, been a little higher than in 1965 but towards the end of the year the growth in deposits has been halted. From the accounts you will see that the figure of £163,861,038 is £5,451,951 lower than in December, 1965. We expect to see renewed growth in our resources upon a return to more normal conditions.

Advances at £83,222,313 are £2,164,828 higher than a year ago. Throughout the year the ceiling of 105 per cent of the mid-March, 1965 figure has been rigorously maintained with no relaxation to accommodate either the growing total of medium term credit for exports or the requirements of industry for the newly imposed Selective Employment Tax. The wishes of the authorities have been met only with considerable difficulty, and we are grateful to our customers for their understanding and co-operation. Our liquid resources at the end of the year amounted to £49,418,835, 30.1 per cent of our deposits. Special Deposits amount to £3,100,000.

Our holding of British Government Securities stood at the end of the year at £17,990,351, £3,675,421 lower than last year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Our net profit, after making the usual provisions which include contributions to Staff Pensions and Widows' and Orphans' Funds and appropriations to Contingencies Account is £1,525,972, an increase of £34,610 on the year. On this occasion we have consolidated in our Profit and Loss Account the profits of our two Subsidiary Companies in Jersey, Williams Deacon's Investment and Finance Limited, which was incorporated in July, and Williams Deacon's Bank Executor and Trustee Company (Channel Islands) Limited. This has again been a year of transition in the basis of assessment to taxation from income tax and profits tax to corporation tax, the full effect of which will not be felt until next year.

With the balance brought forward of £301,664 there is a total of £1,827,636 to be dealt with. After transferring £500,000 to Reserve Fund and having paid an interim dividend of 10 per cent we propose to pay a final dividend of 10 per cent to equal last year's distribution of 20 per cent and to carry forward £327,636. After the transfer the Reserve Fund will equal the paid-up Capital of the Bank at £5,000,000.

BRANCH EXPANSION

During the year new Branches have been opened at Exeter, Jesmond (Newcastle upon Tyne), Manchester Meat Market and St. Brelade (Jersey), and a second Branch has been opened at Ellesmere Port.

In addition Branches of the Bank will shortly be opened at Chichester, Guernsey and Northampton, while our representation in Preston will be further increased by the opening of Branches at Moor Lane and Penwortham.

We have also continued our policy of refurbishing existing Branches.

NEW SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

In July Williams Deacon's Investment and Finance Limited was registered in Jersey. This Company was formed to take deposits and conduct business which does not come within the normal range of clearing bank activities, and in particular to meet the special needs of the island of Jersey.

BANKERS CARDS

A service designed to increase the acceptability of cheques has been made available to our customers through our joining with the two other banks in the Three Banks Group a consortium of banks in the issue of Bankers Cards.

THE ECONOMY

Considerable interest has centred round the monthly figures of the Clearing Bank advances as a pressure-gauge of the economy. The normal result of a credit squeeze is the creation of some slack in the economy which ideally can be taken up in increasing exports or in additional capital investment. The recent decision of the Government to increase export bonuses and investment grants evidences the desire to guide the economy along these lines, but further expansion becomes increasingly difficult to attain. Too often exports are seen in a vacuum; our exports are always another country's imports, attended by the same financial implications as our own and in many cases just as unwelcome, and it is, therefore, unlikely that our increasing amount of unused capacity can be utilized in this way. The alternative of increasing capital investment is being viewed cautiously by industry.

PRICES AND INCOMES POLICY

The economic regulators, which in previous times of pressure on sterling have been operated through monetary measures and taxation, were in July extended to a freeze on prices and incomes for six months, to be followed by a further period of severe restraint. Such a broad strategic plan inevitably involves considerable anomalies and inequalities. Nevertheless, the policy is proving effective. A period of stable prices could do much to establish that, overall, extra pay for extra production is the only wage increase worth having. Inflation is insidious not only in its effect on the economy but also in its creation of a mentality that sees everything in terms of depreciated monetary values. At least an assault is being made on that conception.

PRICES AND INCOMES BOARD

The reference of Bank Charges to the Prices and Incomes Board was a matter in which we co-operated in the production of the considerable amount of information which the Board required. The result of the inquiry, which it is not possible to anticipate, is awaited with interest. What was initiated as an inquiry into banking charges on a narrow front has developed into the examination of banking in all its aspects. The Prices and Incomes Board was therefore wise to put back for some months the publication of its report in order that it might make the most thorough investigation.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Obviously the coming year will bring renewed problems. The pattern of our economy is changing rapidly. There are already signs that although the internal economy should continue to be held on a tight rein, externally the fall in interest rates in the United States and on the Continent will allow some relaxation in our own present very high rates particularly as the influence of bank rate has been further lessened by the operation of the Prices and Incomes Board and the fiscal measures which the Government has recently introduced. The key to our problem is confidence. There is still no lack of opportunities, either at home or abroad, but those opportunities can only be taken when Government, industry, and trade unions realize that fundamentally their separate interests are one; all lie in the same direction—healthy, dynamic industry.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S
BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
MOSLEY STREET · MANCHESTER

PRINCIPAL LONDON OFFICE:
20, BIRCHIN LANE E.C.3.

THE THREE BANKS

A MEMBER
OF THE THREE BANKS GROUP
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
GLYN, MILLS & CO.
WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LTD.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Consumer goods promotion in Athens

FROM February 1-4 an exhibition, the first major promotion of its kind to be held in Greece, is being mounted in the Hilton Hotel, Athens, when a wide range of high quality British consumer and consumer durables will be displayed.

The exhibition, which is being organized on a joint venture basis by the Board of Trade, will cover five main product groups: electrical appliances; kitchenware; cutlery, china and glass; furnishings; and woollen piece-goods.

A preview will be held on January 31 for the Greek press and local businessmen and on February 2, BNEC, Export Council for Europe, are bringing to Athens a 35-strong mission of businessmen from Salonika who will spend a complete day at the exhibition. The exhibition will be open to trade buyers only for the first three days but will be open to the public on Saturday, February 4.

Three members of the Council will spend time in Athens during the promotion. Accompanied by Mr. J. McConnell, of the executive, they are Mr. G. V. K. Burton, Mr. O. F. Reichwald, and Mr. S. Roberts.

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

Report by British food mission to Toronto

A REPORT ON the results of a nine-man mission to Toronto from the British Food industry is now available and has been distributed through the appropriate trade channels. This is one of a number of missions which are visiting Toronto in preparation for the British Week next October.

Mr. Norman Wood, leader of the Food Mission, said that Toronto stores are giving increasing support to British food, and Canada's largest food company has seconded an executive manager to act as Food Liaison Officer to the British Week Office set up by the Board of Trade in Toronto.

Further copies of the report are available from Miss Ann Roush, Co-ordinating Secretary, British Week, Toronto, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 930/3121).

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

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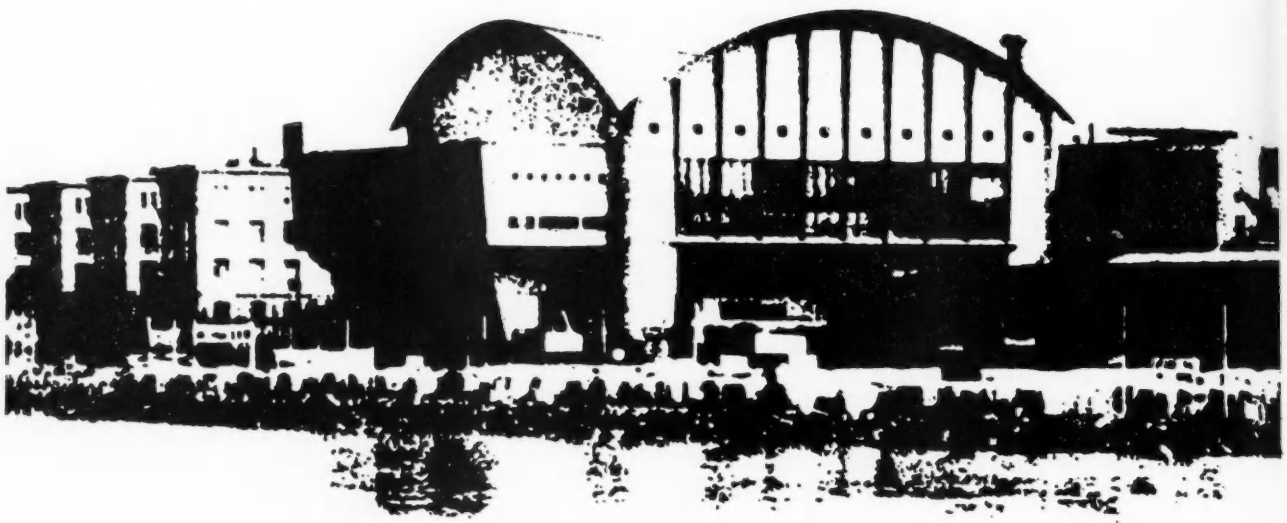

25th February-March 6th, 1967

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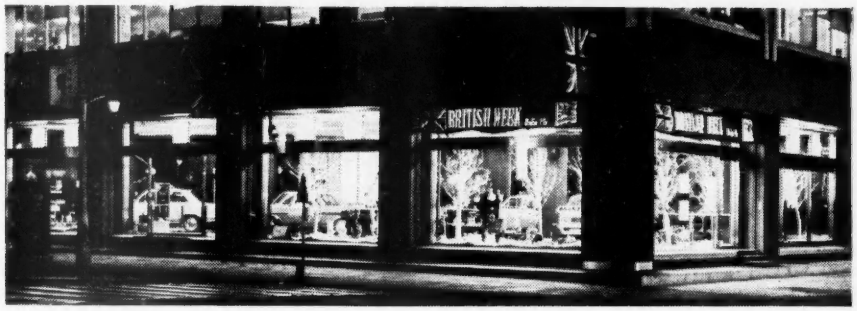
British goods in Tokyo

THERE have been a number of store promotions of British products in Tokyo recently. They include (right) a display of the latest Vauxhall models by Yanase and Company, who are agents and distributors for Vauxhall and who included a number of consumer goods in their presentation. An exhibition of pottery (below, left) by Bernard Leach, who has a strong reputation in Japan, was mounted in the Mitsukoshi department store. And the same store arranged with two British companies, Maple and Co. Ltd. and Lablanc Ltd. an excellent display of period furniture (below, right).



Centres for European Trade Germany's International Trade Fairs

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Cologne · Dusseldorf
Frankfurt · Hamburg
Hanover · Munich
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With frontiers increasingly becoming symbolic rather than acting as barriers to trade, businessmen and specialists congregate at the German Trade Fairs which serve as particularly suitable meeting places. There businessmen and experts in many fields view new products, plant and equipment. Never less than 25% of the exhibitors are foreign firms and in some cases the number exceeds 50%.

Germany's International Trade Fairs:

- **Display a full range of the products of the capital and consumer goods industries.**
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- **Offer efficient organisation and comprehensive service.**

For detailed information apply to: German Embassy, Commercial Information Service, 6 Rutland Gate, London S. W. 7, Tel.: KNI 1271
Ausstellungs- und Messe-Ausschuss der Deutschen Wirtschaft e.V., Engelbertstrasse 31a, 5 Cologne, Germany, Tel.: 219091

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

UK ratifies the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes

THE CONVENTION on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States came into force for the United Kingdom on January 18 exactly one month after our deposit of the Instrument of Ratification with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), under whose auspices the Convention was negotiated and agreed.

The Convention, which was published in a White Paper in August 1965 (Cmnd. 2745, HMSO, price 2s. 3d.), became effective on October 14, 1966. It aims at an improvement of the international investment climate, to the mutual benefit of capital exporting and importing countries. Previously only disputes between States had a forum for international arbitration – the International Court of Justice – and the existence of the new settlement provisions, applying to disputes between States of foreign private investors – including companies – will offer an important additional safeguard.

Under the auspices of the Convention an International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes is to be established at the seat of the IBRD in Washington. Our ratification will enable the United Kingdom to be represented at the first meeting of the Administrative Council of the Centre to be held shortly.

Contracting States and investors who are Nationals of other Contracting States will have access to the Centre in accordance with rules laid down in the Convention. The method of settlement selected might be conciliation or arbitration, or both. The initiative for proceedings could come from a State as well as from an investor. The Centre will maintain panels of specially qualified persons from which conciliators and arbitrators can be selected if the parties to a dispute so desire, and will provide the necessary facilities for the conduct of the proceedings.

Recourse to the Centre will be entirely voluntary, and no contracting State will be forced to make use of its facilities. However, under the provisions of the Convention, once a State and a foreign investor have agreed in a particular case to use them, they are required to carry out their agreement to give due consideration to the recommendation of a conciliator, and to comply with an arbitral award. In addition, all Contracting States, whether or not parties to the dispute, are required to recognize arbitral awards rendered in accordance with the Convention as binding and to enforce the pecuniary obligations imposed by them.

The Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Act, 1966, was passed by Parliament last year to enable effect to be given to the Convention in the United Kingdom.

So far the Convention has been ratified by the following 28 States:

Nigeria
Mauritania
Ivory Coast
Central African Republic
Gabon
Uganda
United States
Tunisia
Congo-Brazzaville
Ghana
Chad
Upper Volta
Dahomey
Malagasy Republic
Jamaica
The Netherlands
Pakistan
Niger
Cyprus
Sweden
Iceland
Sierra Leone
Malaysia
Malawi
United Kingdom
Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon
Kenya

In addition the following States have signed the Convention, but not yet ratified:

Afghanistan
Austria
Belgium
China – Formosa
Denmark
Ethiopia
France
Germany
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea
Liberia
Luxembourg
Morocco
Nepal
Norway
Senegal
Somalia
Togo

United Kingdom and Hungary

ARRANGEMENTS for Anglo-Hungarian trade during the 12 months ending December 31, 1967, were signed in Budapest on January 17.

No changes have been made in respect of goods which may be imported under open general licence or in respect of those goods which may be imported freely from Hungary under open individual licence. The new arrangements are reproduced below.

Annex A lists the goods which are still subject to specific licence when imported from Hungary. Quotas are established for some of these goods and are listed in Annex B.

The general prohibitions and restrictions relating to imports from all sources (listed in Part 2 of the United Kingdom Customs and Excise Tariff) will continue to apply.

Trade with Hungary in recent years has been:

£ million	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 (Provisional)
UK imports (c.i.f.) .	4·8	5·8	7·4	6·8	7·4
Uk Exports (f.o.b.) .	6·8	7·3	8·6	7·6	10·1

Annex A

Anglo-Hungarian trade arrangements

Goods, the import of which remain subject to specific licence

Goods covered by the following chapters and headings of the United Kingdom Customs Tariff:

Chapter 2 (except horsemeat, rabbit, mutton and lamb, chilled or frozen beef and veal and venison and their offals)
Chapter 3 (except preserved fish, freshwater fish, fresh and frozen sturgeon)
Chapter 4 (except headings 04.05 and 04.06 and butter oil, butter fat and anhydrous butter)
Chapter 16 (except headings 16.04 (other than salmon), 16.05 (other than crab), salami, fully cooked prepared lunches and ready-made dishes, rabbit, mutton and lamb, and any items wholly of beef or veal)
Chapter 17 (except heading 17.04 and sugar of a polarization not exceeding 98°, invert sugar, molasses, syrups and other forms of liquid sugar)
Chapter 65
Heading 01.02
Heading 08.13
Heading 20.04
Heading 27.09
Heading 27.10
Heading 27.11
Heading 27.13 (except mineral waxes)
Heading 69.11
Heading 69.12
Heading 69.13
Vegetables fresh, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid, being asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflowers, brussel sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs (other than herbs dried in bulk), lettuce and endive, mushrooms, dry bulb onions (including shallots), green peas, radishes, spinach and turnips
Potatoes and potato products (except potato glucose, potato starch, potato flakes and potato pancake powder)

Tomatoes, fresh
Rhubarb, frozen, dried or preserved otherwise than provisionally or by vinegar or acetic acid
Vegetables provisionally preserved containing onion or cauliflower
Vegetables, preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickles and chutneys) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions
Fruit, fresh, frozen, dried, provisionally preserved (including pulp), canned or bottled or otherwise preserved being apples, bananas, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapefruit, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries
Jams and jellies of apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, pears, plums, raspberries and strawberries
Fruit juices, syrups and must derived from apples, blackcurrants and pears
Grapefruit juice and orange juice
Grass seed
Dry bulbs, rhizomes, corms and tubers
Osiers and willows
Matches (excluding Bengal matches)
Cigars
Benzene (including benzole), toluene and xylenes
Hides and skins, tanned
Gloves
Fur shells and fur bodies
Textiles, including man-made fibres, yarns and textile articles, not being carpets, rugs, nets or netting of uniform square or diamond shaped mesh knotted at each corner or yarns of twines of true hemp (canabis sativa)
Rubber footwear
Flat glass 3 mm. nominal thickness and less
Enamelled hollow-ware
Cutlery being knives (other than machine knives and surgeons knives), sharpening steels, spoons and forks, scissors and shears, and long handled razors
Typewriters and parts
Transistorized radio and television receivers
Electronic valves and tubes, and semi-conductors, and parts thereof
Motor bicycles, motor scooters, mopeds and pedal bicycles; parts, components and accessories therefor (excluding chains)
Aircraft of an all up weight over 4,500 lb.
Watches of a value not exceeding 30s. c.i.f. each and watch movements of a value not exceeding 25s. c.i.f. each (other than stop watches)
Watch parts (other than watch glasses or cases)
Clocks and parts thereof (other than electric clocks; clock glasses, including those of synthetic materials; clock cases or parts thereof which, at the time of importation, do not enclose a clock movement)
Sporting ammunition
Toys and games (other than plastic toys and playing cards)
Glass Christmas tree ornaments
Goods not specified above which are at present included in the First Schedule of the United Kingdom Open General Import Licence

Annex B

Anglo-Hungarian trade arrangements

Hungarian goods for import into the United Kingdom during the 12 months ending December 31, 1967

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
1	Cotton piece-goods, of which not more than 2,558,000 square yards for finished cloth . . . . . sq. yds.	3,838,000
2	Worsted and woollen piece-goods and made-up articles of wool, excluding apparel	50
3	Piece-goods wholly or mainly of man-made fibres (including those woven on woollen or worsted machinery) . .	180
4	Piece-goods and made-up goods of linen (excluding apparel): Linen tea towels and tea towelling . . . sq. yds.	200,000
	Other	95
5	Stockings and socks	185
6	Knitwear, including knitted shirts, but excluding stockings and socks	400
7	Textile garments, not elsewhere specified, excluding garments of lace or lace trimmed, of which: (a) of cotton (of which not more than £175,000 for shirts) .	323·2
	(b) Other	450
8	Man-made staple fibre and continuous filament	225
9	Petit point handbags, panels and motifs and embroidered manufactures, including folkwork, handicraft products and hand-painted canvas, but excluding those lace trimmed or containing lace	35
10	Miscellaneous textile manufactures not included elsewhere including blankets but excluding narrow fabrics of all types, and articles of lace or lace trimmed (of which not more than £10,000 for hat hoods and not more than £65,650 for cotton manufactures)	300
11	Gloves (of which not more than £200,000 for leather and fabric gloves)	270
12	Fur bodies (other than of lambskin and sheepskin) . .	40
13	Rubber footwear	55
14	Enamelled hollow-ware	25
15	Domestic pottery, including porcelain and china, the following:	80
	Peasant pottery 40	
	Porcelainware 30	
	Household earthenware 10	
16	Toys and games	105
17	Sporting ammunition	25
18	Complete alarm clocks (other than electric) . . . Units	240,000
19	Electronic valves and tubes and semi-conductors (of which not more than £10,000 for semi-conductors) . . .	150
20	Transistorized radio and television receivers . . .	50
21	Motor bicycles, motor scooters and mopeds (i.e. all forms of motorized bicycles whether or not equipped with pedals by which they are capable of being propelled) and bicycles and spare parts therefor	20
22	Matches	80
23	Bacon . . . . . Tons	2,380 (a) (e)
24	Canned ham	150 (e)
25	Sausages and canned or fully cooked meat not elsewhere specified:	375 (e)
	Sausages 100	
	Poultry 55	
	Pigmeat 170	
	Other 50	
26	Butter . . . . . Tons	1,720 (b)
27	Cheese	70
28	Apple, blackcurrant and pear juices and syrups (of which not more than £10,000 for apple juice and syrup) . . .	25
29	Fresh fruit, the following: cherries, currants, gooseberries, loganberries, plums, raspberries and strawberries (of which not more than 500 tons for blackcurrants, raspberries and strawberries taken together) . . . . . Tons	900 (c)
30	Fresh apples and pears . . . . . Tons	240 (c)
31	Fresh vegetables the following: asparagus, green beans, beetroot, broccoli and cauliflower, sprouts, carrots, celery, cucumbers (other than gherkins), herbs, lettuce and endives, mushrooms, green peas, radishes, tomatoes, spinach and turnips. . . . . Tons	400 (c)
32	Onions and shallots (of which not more than 7,100 tons during the period August 1 to November 30) . . . Tons	13,800
33	Dried fruit and vegetables, the following:	485
	Dried fruit, being any of the fruit specified in item 29, and pears and apples 60	
	Dried vegetables, being onions, shallots, rhubarb or any of the vegetables specified in item 31 425	
34	Quick frozen fruit, being any of the fruit specified in items 29 and 30 . . . . . Tons	550 (c)
35	Quick frozen vegetables, being onions, rhubarb or any of the vegetables specified in item 31, except tomatoes . Tons	300 (c)
36	Canned or bottled fruit, being any fruit specified in items 29 and 30 (of which not more than £60,000 for plums, £15,000 for apples, £20,000 for raspberries and strawberries taken together and £10,000 for blackcurrants)	130
37	Canned or bottled vegetables, being onions, rhubarb, or any of the vegetables specified in item 31 except tomatoes . .	80
38	Pulp derived from fruit grown in Hungary being pulp of any of the fruit specified in items 29 and 30 (of which not more than 50 tons each for raspberry, strawberry and apple and not more than 200 tons for blackcurrant) . . . Tons	500
39	Vegetables preserved by vinegar or acetic acid (including mixed pickles and chutney) containing beetroot, cauliflower or onions	15
40	Vegetables provisionally preserved, containing cauliflower or onions	20
41	Jams and jellies of fruit specified in items 29 and 30 (of which not more than 500 tons for strawberry and raspberry taken together, 150 tons for blackcurrant and 600 tons for plum) Tons	1,500
42	Miscellaneous foodstuffs and other agricultural products not listed elsewhere	80 (d)
43	Chilled pigmeat and pigmeat offals	p.m. (e)
44	Poultry	p.m. (e)
45	Game	p.m. (e)
46	Scissors and knives	10
47	Rough tanned, semi-finished and finished leather . . .	50
48	Narrow fabrics of all types	30
49	Cotton tents	50

NOTES:
(a) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1967, to March 31, 1968, under the general arrangements for imports of this commodity.
(b) Basic quota for the period April 1, 1966, to March 31, 1967.
(c) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health and Plant Health Regulations.
(d) The United Kingdom authorities will, within the framework of their import policy, consider individually applications to import against this quota goods not specified elsewhere in this Annex.
(e) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health and/or Animal Health Regulations.

Annex C

Anglo-Hungarian trade arrangements

United Kingdom goods for import into Hungary during the 12 months ending December 31, 1967

PART I

The Government of Hungary will give general facilities for the import of goods not mentioned in Part II of this list, and will give facilities especially for the following types:

Pharmaceuticals, antibiotics and fine chemicals including vanillin
Resin raw materials (including phenol, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and styrene monomer), synthetic resins (including styrene butadiene), moulding powders, semi-finished materials including materials in sheet or extruded form, and other plastic materials
Dyestuffs and auxiliary materials for the production of dyes; intermediates for the production of dyes; pigments; liquid gold
Various other chemicals, including photographic chemicals (including those packed for retail sale), photographic sensitized materials, tin oxide, synthetic rubber, benzoates, fatty alcohols, synthetic and natural waxes, pesticides, anti-knock compounds, oil additives, salicylic acid, nickel compounds, glue and gelatine, rubber compounding chemicals for natural and synthetic rubber, light magnesium carbonate and light magnesium oxide, textile auxiliaries, chlorinated diphenyls, varnishes, special surface coatings, printing inks, ceramic colours and ceramic transfers
Rubber manufactures including tyres and tubes, covered and uncovered rubber thread
Leather, leather cloth and table oil baize
Man-made fibres and yarns thereof
Veneers
Various papers, including plastic coated papers, and transparent cellulose film
Self-adhesive tapes for industrial use
Plating and platinum group metals and silver brazing alloys
Spectrographically standardized substances
Mineral manufactures, including glass bulbs for electric valves, cathode ray tubes, electric lamps, china and ball clays, asbestos products, thermal insulation materials (85% magnesia or asbestos or calcium silicate, etc.), abrasive grains, cloths and papers, grinding wheels, refractories, crucibles, carbon products, graphite powder and graphite electrodes
Miscellaneous metal manufactures not elsewhere specified, including chains of all kinds, builder's hardware, cutting tools, handtools, bolts, nuts, rivets and screws, wedge wire and tubular steel furniture
Lacquer recording blanks
Telephone, telegraph equipment and communications apparatus
Electrical wires and cables

(Continued on next page)

Electric light fittings
Radio and television equipment of all kinds not elsewhere specified
Commercial vehicles of all kinds, components and parts
Railway rolling stock and engineering equipment
Civil aircraft, aero engines and aircraft equipment
Engines for vehicles and marine and other internal combustion engines
Agricultural machinery and tractors
Machine tools
Office machinery and electronic data processing machinery
Complete factories and plant
Other machinery and equipment and spare parts, including plastics and rubber working machinery, brush-making machinery, food and packaging machinery, paper making and converting machinery, printing and bookbinding machinery, glass making and glass working machinery, leather working machinery, ships' equipment, textile machinery, construction equipment, cranes and other mechanical handling equipment, gas and chemical machinery, industrial boilers and boiler house plant, tobacco machinery, weighing and testing machinery, cable making machinery, commercial and industrial refrigerators and refrigerating equipment, kerbside petrol pumps, furnace plant and electrical machinery not elsewhere specified
Medical, surgical, ophthalmic and dental equipment and supplies
Scientific, industrial and measuring instruments, including engineers' gauges
Photographic and cinematographic equipment
Other electronic equipment not elsewhere specified
Portable power tools
Films, exposed
Iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, and semi-manufactures thereof

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Thoroughbred horses and livestock (including pedigree pigs)	30
2	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products, including fish, cocoa powder, coffee extracts and essences, chocolate and sugar confectionery, cocoa butter, milk and other dairy products (including nisin), biscuits, quick frozen fruits and vegetables, whisky, cod liver oil, essential oils, sauces, flavouring essences, food colours and aromatic materials, and pectin	70
3	Chemical products, the following:	75
	Medicines for retail sale	50
	Paints (for internal and external decoration, etc.), varnishes and artists' colours	25
4	Yarns excluding man-made fibre yarns, but including non-tarnishing metallic yarns, of all kinds	25
5	Wool cloth	150
6	Cotton and man-made fibre piece-goods, including tyre fabrics, tapes and light webbings	50
7	Linen goods and lace manufactures	10
8	Metal consumer goods not elsewhere specified including domestic hollow-ware, cutlery, pressure cookers, razors and razor blades, non-industrial liquid fuelled heating and cooking apparatus and sewing machines and parts	75
9	Miscellaneous equipment, the following:	105
	Radio and television sets, radiograms, sound producing equipment and parts thereof	100
	Magnetic recording tape or film	5
10	Motor cars, motorcycles and cycles:	60
	Complete and assembled	p.m.
	Components and parts	60
11	Clothing and footwear, including furs and imitations furs	130
	Woven clothing and knitwear	90
	Furs (including imitation furs)	30
	Footwear of all types	10
12	Books, periodicals and music	125
13	Miscellaneous consumer goods not elsewhere specified, including clocks and watches, and components (£10,000), sports goods, toys, games, musical instruments, jewellery (including costume jewellery), perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, gramophone records, linoleum and carpets, non-industrial self-adhesive tapes, mechanical lighters, pipes, cigarettes and other tobacco manufactures, pens of all kinds, polishes, creams, dressing for footwear, furniture and floors, domestic electrical appliances and refrigerators and parts	150

United Kingdom and Tunisia

THE TRADE AGREEMENT between the United Kingdom and Tunisia, signed in London on January 17, 1961, has been renewed unchanged by an exchange of letters in Tunis for a further period of one year from November 1, 1966.

A list of the quotas for British exports to Tunisia is set out below.

	Product	Quota Value £
1	Fish, salted, smoked or frozen	1,000
2	Coffee	C.G.
3	Tea	C.G.
4	Sugar for the food industry	S.B.
5	Beer and cider	3,000
6	Whisky	17,000
7	Gin and rum	2,000
8	Food products with a basis of milk	2,000
9	Confectionery, sauces and condiments	3,500
10	Chemical and pharmaceutical products (non-liberalized)	5,000+P.A.
11	Toilet preparations and cosmetics	1,500
12	Waxes and polishes, candles	2,500
13	Plywood, wood fibre panels	3,000
14	Fabrics of artificial or synthetic fibres, continuous or discontinuous, including curtain fabrics	50,000
15	Woollen fabrics (other than for blankets)	C.G.
16	Cotton fabrics	C.G.
17	Jute sacks, new or used	C.G.
18	Tarpaulins, tents, sails and sunblinds	S.B.
19	Second hand clothing	C.G.
20	Footwear	C.G.
21	Haberdashery, knitwear (excluding socks), pullovers, and rainwear	8,000
22	Nylon stockings	1,000
23	Asbestos articles	8,000
24	Technical glass products	5,000
25	Ceramic sanitary ware	3,000
26	Gold and silversmiths wares	3,000
27	Lighting equipment including hurricane lamps	5,000
28	Cooking and heating equipment for use with solid fuel or gas	2,000
29	Domestic articles of porcelain	2,000
30	Domestic articles of iron or steel excluding galvanized goods	12,000
31	Razors and razor blades, including safety razors in cases	5,000
32	Refrigerating equipment, including domestic refrigerators, parts and accessories	30,000+P.A.
33	Domestic electric apparatus, electric razors and accessories	10,000
34	Radio and television receiving apparatus, electric gramophones, record players, parts and accessories	30,000
35	Tape recorders, dictating machines, parts and accessories	7,500
36	Tractors	300,000
37	Passenger cars and motor vehicles for public transport	85,000
38	Motor cycles, motorized bicycles, scooters and spare parts	20,000
39	Civil aviation equipment	P.M.
40	Marine equipment	P.M.
41	Photographic, cinematographic and projection apparatus	5,000
42	Clocks, watches, alarm clocks and other products of the clockmaking industry	10,000
43	Musical instruments	1,000
44	Cigarette lighters and accessories	3,000
45	Toys	1,000
46	Sports goods	3,000
47	Vacuum flasks	3,000
48	Air conditioners, self-contained	10,000
49	Fairs and exhibitions	25,000
50	Miscellaneous	550,000

Notes: C.G.=Contingent global =global quota
S.B.=Selon besoin =according to need
P.A.=Possibilite d'augmentation =possible increase
P.M.=Pour memoire =to be borne in mind

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479-81).

Double taxation: UK—Switzerland

THE Protocol to the United Kingdom-Switzerland Double Taxation Convention was ratified on December 20, 1966, and has now been published as the Schedule to an Order in Council numbered SI 1967 No. 26.

Double taxation: UK—Federal Republic of Germany

THE United Kingdom-Federal Republic of Germany Double Taxation Convention was ratified on December 30, 1966, and has now been published as the Schedule to an Order in Council numbered SI 1967 No. 25.

Ivory Coast and Norway

THE IVORY COAST *Journal Officiel* of December 15, 1966, published the ratification of the Trade Agreement between Ivory Coast and Norway signed in Abidjan on April 30, 1966. The treaty is valid for a year, renewable from year to year by tacit agreement.

Exports from Norway to Ivory Coast will include canned fish, plastic products, paper, cardboard and wood products, building materials, beer, steel, furniture, refrigerators, electrical and mechanical apparatus, chemical and pharmaceutical products.

Ivory Coast will export to Norway coffee, cocoa and derivatives, wood, rubber, bananas, palm oils and pineapples.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, quoting reference CRE 17486/G.

Italy and East Germany

NEW QUOTA LISTS under the trade arrangement between the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade and the East German Chamber of Commerce have been published for the year 1967. Trade for this period has been increased from US $29 million to US $32.6 million in each direction.

The Italian text of the quota lists can be seen in Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, to whom inquiries should be addressed, quoting CRE 2198/G.

France and East Germany

IT WAS reported in the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* recently that the Trade Arrangement of December 11, 1962 between France and East Germany has been renewed for 1967 with the expectation of an increase in trade each way from 113 million francs to 160 million.

French exports to East Germany will include agricultural products, wines and spirits, industrial installations and equipment, machinery, motor vehicles and parts, wool, textiles, synthetic fibres, chemicals and various consumer goods.

East German exports to France will include machinery for agriculture, chemical, textile and food industries, machine tools, calculating machines, radio and television receivers, electronic apparatus, electrical equipment, electric motors, cameras, photographic accessories and films, measuring and control instruments, rubber, chemical and pharmaceutical products, lignite, textiles, footwear, glass, china, furniture, seeds, horses, mutton and miscellaneous consumer goods. Detailed information is available.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3463), quoting reference CRE 4033/G.

Morocco and Yugoslavia

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of November 23, 1966, announced the signing in Rabat on September 29 of an additional protocol to the trade agreement of 1961 between Morocco and Yugoslavia. It is valid for the year ending February 6, 1967.

Moroccan exports to Yugoslavia include phosphates, cotton, citrus fruits, mineral ores, tyres, goods vehicles, scrap iron, cork and wines. Yugoslav exports to Morocco include calcium carbide, fishing vessels, safes and strong room equipment, dry batteries, wireless and television receivers, hurricane lamps, iron and steel tubes and pipes and hops.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479-81).

Formation of Pakistan C of C in United Kingdom

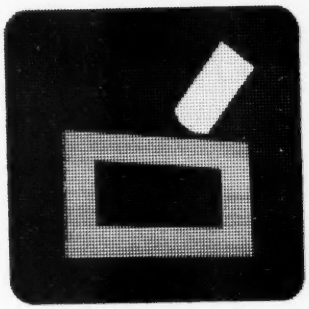
AT A MEETING held to form a Pakistan Chamber of Commerce in the United Kingdom, Mr. A. A. Dalal was appointed convener of the chamber until the election of a council and office bearers. The registered office of the chamber will be 78 Red Lion Street, Holborn.

Membership is open to all Pakistani businessmen and to those firms and individuals who are directly or indirectly connected with Pakistan. All inquiries regarding membership should be made to Mr. Dalal (Tel. Holborn 4137 or Holborn 1608). The chamber intends to publish a weekly bulletin giving industrial and commercial news concerning Pakistan.

Hints to businessmen visiting Fiji

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Fiji has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146), or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.



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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (*Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.*) *Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.*

ARGENTINA

(13/67) Telephone System for Agua Y Energia Electrica. March 15. E.S.B. 2185/67.

AUSTRALIA

(12/67) Power Line Terminal Equipment for Northern Electric Authority of Queensland. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 49078/66.*

BURMA

Myanma Export Import Corporation:
- **(11/67) Wheels and Accessories for Conveyor Trucks.** February 15. E.S.B. 1964/67.*
- **(11/67) Packing and Jointing Materials.** February 27. E.S.B. 1981/67.*
- **(11/67) Machinery Spare Parts.** February 10. E.S.B. 1985/67.*
- **(11/67) Belting and V-Belts.** February 15. E.S.B. 1966/67.*
- **(12/67) Pickling Basket.** February 15. E.S.B. 1999/67.*
- **(12/67) Battery Accessories.** March 15. E.S.B. 2101/67.*
- **(11/67) Insulating Materials** for People's Electro-mechanical Services. February 15. E.S.B. 1982/67.*

People's Oil Industry:
- **(12/67) Torches.** March 31. E.S.B. 1994/67.*
- **(12/67) Boiler Plates and Bars.** February 10. E.S.B. 2000/67.*
- **(12/67) Vehicle Spares.** March 15. E.S.B. 1997/67.*
- **(12/67) Garage Servicing Materials.** March 15. E.S.B. 1995/67.
- **(12/67) Wheels and Tyres.** March 15. E.S.B. 2102/67.*
- **(11/67) Wire and Cable** for Posts and Telecommunications Stores. February 20. E.S.B. 1967/67.*

Union of Burma Railway Board:
- **(15/67) Flies.** February 16. E.S.B. 2459/67.*
- **(15/67) Hand Tools.** February 16. E.S.B. 2463/67.*
- **(15/67) Chemicals.** February 20. E.S.B. 2467/67.*
- **(15/67) Refractory Materials and Compounds.** February 9. E.S.B. 2468/67.*
- **(15/67) Brushes.** February 16. E.S.B. 2461/67.*
- **(15/67) Measuring Tapes and Gauges.** February 16. E.S.B. 2460/67.*
- **(16/67) Forge Equipment.** February 16. E.S.B. 2462/67.*
- **(16/67) Twist Drills.** February 16. E.S.B. 2464/67.*

CEYLON

(15/67) Drugs for Colombo Municipal Council. (Further Information.) February 22. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1977/67.*

River Valley Development Board:
- **(11/67) Power Tillers.** February 28. E.S.B. 1987/67.*

COLOMBIA

(16/67) Air-Conditioning Equipment for Empresa Colombiana de Petroleos 'Ecopetrol'. February 24. E.S.B. 2717/67.

COSTA RICA

(15/67) Automatic Telephone Exchange for Banco Nacional de Costa Rica. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 48216/66.*

(16/67) Cable and Insulators for El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. February 17. Press notice available. E.S.B. 2447/67.*

(15/67) Aluminium Sulphate for Servicio Nacional de Aceuductors y Alcantarillado. February 15. E.S.B. 2465/67.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:
- **(12/67) Tank Sealing Assembly.** February 15. E.S.B. 2131/67.*
- **(15/67) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.** February 13. E.S.B. 2486/67.*
- **(15/67) Fork Lift Trucks.** February 18. E.S.B. 2473/67.*
- **(15/67) Grinder.** February 17. E.S.B. 2471/67.*
- **(16/67) Steel.** February 15. E.S.B. 2477/67.*
- **(16/67) Monoethanolamine.** February 14. E.S.B. 2474/67.*
- **(16/67) Laboratory Equipment.** February 14. E.S.B. 2475/67.*
- **(16/67) Cigarette Tipping Paper.** February 16. E.S.B. 2483/67.*
- **(16/67) Steel Bars.** February 21. E.S.B. 2482/67.*
- **(16/67) Steel Chain.** February 13. E.S.B. 2489/67.*
- **(16/67) Steel Casing and Pipe.** February 20. E.S.B. 2476/67.*
- **(16/67) Steel Pipes and Fittings.** February 21. E.S.B. 2721/67.*
- **(16/67) Alternator Plant.** February 17. E.S.B. 2481/67.*
- **(16/67) Graphite.** February 17. E.S.B. 2484/67.*
- **(16/67) Plug Valves.** February 17. E.S.B. 2480/67.*

GREECE

Public Power Corporation, Athens:
- **(12/67) Electric Bulbs.** February 28. E.S.B. 1947/67.
- **(12/67) Lightning Conductors.** February 16. E.S.B. 1948/67.
- **(12/67) Creosote.** February 17. E.S.B. 1945/67.
- **(12/67) Telecommunications Equipment.** February 10. E.S.B. 1952/67.
- **(12/67) Earthing Strip.** February 14. E.S.B. 1949/67.
- **(12/67) Scaffolding.** February 14. E.S.B. 1950/67.
- **(15/67) Padlocks.** February 10. E.S.B. 2434/67.
- **(15/67) Chain Saw.** February 23. E.S.B. 2435/67.
- **(15/67) Lifting Tripods.** February 15. E.S.B. 2436/67.
- **(15/67) Generators.** February 27. E.S.B. 2437/67.
- **(15/67) Electricity Meters.** March 30. E.S.B. 2438/67.

HONDURAS

(14/67) Construction of Highway for Ministry of Communications and Public Works. February 28. E.S.B. 2199/67.*

ICELAND

(15/67) Power Station Equipment for National Power Co. March 21. E.S.B. 2470/67.

INDIA

Atomic Energy Establishment:
- **(13/67) Farinograph.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1841/67.*
- **(13/67) Aminoacid Analyzer.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1843/67.*
- **(13/67) Inconel Alloy Filler Metal.** February 21. E.S.B. 2191/67.
- **(13/67) Industrial Vacuum Cleaner.** February 23. E.S.B. 2195/67.
- **(14/67) Amylograph.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1840/67.*
- **(14/67) Thermocompression Bonding Machine.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1838/67.*
- **(14/67) Expitaxial System.** February 21. E.S.B. 2192/67.
- **(14/67) Spectrophotometer.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1844/67.*
- **(14/67) Extensograph.** (Further Information.) E.S.B. 1839/67.*
- **(14/67) Electric Oven.** February 22. E.S.B. 2193/67
- **(14/67) Cathode Ray Oscilliograph.** February 22. E.S.B. 2194/67.
- **(14/67) Out-Put Typewriter.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1834/67.*
- **(14/67) Micropositioner.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1835/67.*
- **(14/67) Test Probe.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1836/67.*
- **(14/67) Transistor Mask Aligner.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1837/67.*
- **(14/67) Photo Electric Meter.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1845/67.*
- **(14/67) Spectrophotometer.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1842/67.*

Beas Purchase Organization:
- **(12/67) Metal Cutter; Wrench Sockets.** March 8. E.S.B. 2144/67.*
- **(12/67) Roller Bearings.** March 1. E.S.B. 2141/67.*
- **(12/67) Diesel Engine.** February 8. E.S.B. 2140/67.*
- **(12/67) Precision Levels.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1149/67.*
- **(12/67) Precision Level.** (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1150/67.*
- **(13/67) Tyre/Tube Repair Outfit.** March 8. E.S.B. 2142/67.*

Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals:
- **(12/67) Hydraulic Capsules.** February 22. E.S.B. 2147/67.*
- **(12/67) Grinding Machine.** February 15. E.S.B. 2148/67.*
- **(14/67) Pig Lead.** (Further Information.) February 22. E.S.B. 2146/67.*
- **(13/67) Regulator Shutters** for Government of Kerala. February 21. E.S.B. 2175/67.
- **(15/67) Transformers** for Gujarat Electricity Board. March 20. E.S.B. 2427/67.*
- **(13/67) Seismographic Equipment** for Kerala State Electricity Board. March 1. E.S.B. 2174/67.
- **(13/67) Tanker Trailer** for Madras Port Trust. February 28. E.S.B. 2172/67.
- **(13/67) Transformers** for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. February 23. E.S.B. 2187/67.
- **(13/67) Centrifugal Pumps** for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. February 8. E.S.B. 2173/67.

IRAN

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
- **(14/67) Coloured Paper.** March 15. E.S.B. 2197/67.*
- **(14/67) Cardboard.** March 13. E.S.B. 2196/67.*

†**The Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs* only £10 10s.

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IRAQ

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
(11/67) Radiosonde and Rubber Balloons. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1541/67.*
(12/67) Blood Administration Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1544/67.*
(12/67) Antibiotics. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1543/67.*
(15/67) Water Supply Project for Directorate General of Projects. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1546/67.*
(14/67) Tinplate for Government Oil Refineries Administration. February 25. E.S.B. 2418/67.
(11/67) Whi e Wood Pipe for Iraqi Railways. February 20. E.S.B. 1991/67.
Ministry of Municipalities and Works:
(11/67) Pumps for Artesian Wells. March 7. E.S.B. 1992/67.
(14/67) Electric Lamps. February 14. E.S.B. 2419/67.
(14/67) Copper Wire. February 21. E.S.B. 2420/67.
(14/67) Steel Poles. February 28. E.S.B. 2421/67.
(14/67) Porcelain Insulators for National Electricity Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1588/67.*
(14/67) Planing Machine for Oil Planning and Construction Administration. February 14. E.S.B. 2200/67.
(12/67) Wire for Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 1547/67.*

JAMAICA

(11/67) Steam Surface Condenser for Jamaica Public Service Co., Ltd. February 21. E.S.B. 1965/67.*

KENYA

(16/67) Telecommunication Equipment for East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) April 5. E.S.B. 49270/66.

KOREA

(13/67) Chemical Plant Equipment for Office of Supply. February 10. E.S.B. 2159/67.*

LEBANON

(12/67) Telephone Distributors for Ministere de la Defence Nationale. February 8. E.S.B. 2158/67.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(13/67) Road Maintenance and Repair Works for le Directeur General de l'Equipment et de l'Aeronautique. February 16. E.S.B. 2181/67.

MALTA

Director of Contracts:
(13/67) Sewage Pumping Plant. February 15. E.S.B. 2164/67.*
(13/67) Milk Powder. February 8. E.S.B. 2162/67.*
(13/67) Pharmaceuticals. February 15 E.S.B. 2165/67.*

MOZAMBIQUE

(11/67) Vehicle for Beira Municipality. February 14 E.S.B. 1989/67.
(11/67) Mechanical Shovels for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. March 6. E.S.B. 1988/67.

NETHERLANDS

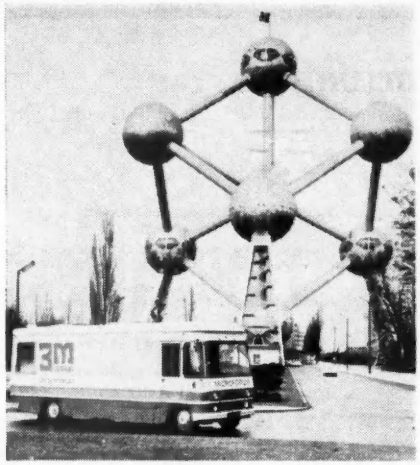
Director General of Waterways:
(12/67) Constructional Project. February 15. E.S.B. 2161/67.
(16/67) Road Maintenance. February 15. E.S.B. 2731/67.
(16/67) Asphalt Concrete Surfacing. February 21. E.S.B. 2733/67.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Electricity Department:
(12/67) Circuit Breakers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to March 7. E.S.B. 44879/66.*
(13/67) Transformers. March 21. E.S.B. 2190/67.*
(15/67) Cable and Accessories for Waitemata Electric Power Board. February 24. E.S.B. 2491/67.*

NIGERIA

(12/67) Transmission Line Equipment for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. March 22. E.S.B. 2124/67.



The microfilm demonstration coach of the 3M Company of the United Kingdom at the site of the Brussels World Fair during its recent visit to Holland and Belgium. The coach, which was the spearhead of a new export drive, visited leading industrial companies, technical schools and hospitals in the two countries. Known as the 'Micro-Forum', the coach carries complete working microfilm systems, and has been designed to provide practical demonstrations to management in their own factories of how microfilm can solve office and engineering documentation problems. The coach visited 22 companies, and the demonstrations were seen by 250 business executives.

PAKISTAN

Directorate of Supply:
(11/67) Potato Digger, Workshop Equipment. February 23. E.S.B. 2107/67.*
(12/67) Workshop Equipment Spares. February 9. E.S.B. 2135/67.*
(12/67) Scientific Instruments. March 20. E.S.B. 2136/67.*
(12/67) Outboard Motors and Spares. February 21. E.S.B. 2137/67.*
(12/67) Outboard Motors and Spares. February 20. E.S.B. 2138/67.*
(15/67) Laboratory and Workshop Equipment. February 28. E.S.B. 2449/67.*
(15/67) Laboratory Equipment. February 16. E.S.B. 2456/67.*
(15/67) Towing Vehicle. February 9. E.S.B. 2451/67.*
(15/67) Freeze Dryers. February 13. E.S.B. 2455/67.*
(15/67) Laboratory Equipment. March 21. E.S.B. 2450/67.*
(15/67) Magnetocord Recorder Spares. February 22. E.S.B. 2452/67.*
(15/67) Pumps, Vertical. February 27. E.S.B. 2453/67.*
(15/67) Marine Diesel Engine. February 25. E.S.B. 2454/67.*

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF

(13/67) Construction of Roads for Bureau of Public Highways. (Prequalification.) E.S.B. 2151/67.*
(14/67) Road Construction for Department of Public Works and Communications. (Correction.) E.S.B. 49223/66.

SAUDI ARABIA

Ministry of Health:
(12/67) Vehicles. February 13. E.S.B. 2153/67.
(12/67) Films. February 11. E.S.B. 2152/67.

SOUTH AFRICA

(15/67) Ore Treatment Plant for S.A. Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation Ltd. May 10. E.S.B. 2445/67.*
State Tender Board:
(15/67) Micro Crystalline Wax. February 8. E.S.B. 2439/67.*
(15/67) Plastic Saddles. February 17. E.S.B. 2441/67.*
(15/67) Combined Volt, Amp and Wattmeter. February 24. E.S.B. 2440/67.*

SUDAN

(14/67) Locks for Ministry of Works. February 21. E.S.B. 2408/67.*

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

(15/67) Tyres and Tubes for State Import and Export Co. (SIMEX) February 15. E.S.B. 2444/67.*

THAILAND

(16/67) Paint and Thinners for Ministry of Defence. February 15. E.S.B. 2703/67.
(13/67) Construction and Improvement of Roads for Ministry of National Development. February 15. E.S.B. 2385/67.
(11/67) Wagon Bogies for State Railway. March 30. E.S.B. 2120/67.
(12/67) Art Paper for Thailand Tobacco Monopoly. February 17. E.S.B. 2113/67.*

TURKEY

(14/67) Coil Winding Machines for P.T.T. Administration. February 10. E.S.B. 2404/67.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(13/67) Generator for Sacramento Municipal Utility District. March 1. E.S.B. 2188/67.*

VENEZUELA

(16/67) Steel and Asbestos Cement Tubing for Ministry of Health. February 16. E.S.B. 2500/67.

ZAMBIA

(15/67) Hospital Equipment for Central Supply and Tender Board. February 17. E.S.B. 2446/67.*

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers. A brochure describing the library's services more fully is available on request.*

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Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.†**

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Aden
(11/67) Inquiry for milk products. E.S.B. 2069/67.

Algeria/Morocco
(12/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 8128/G.

Australia
(13/67) Agency inquiry for bottle caps, fish, vinegar. E.S.B. 2665/67.
(11/67) Inquiry for capital goods; electronic manufactures, light engineering. E.S.B. 1660/67.
(12/67) Manufacture under licence – air compressors. E.S.B. 2205/67.
(14/67) Inquiry for giftware; household items, knitting machines. E.S.B. 25973/66.

Austria
(13/67) Inquiry for electronic accessories. E.S.B. 2389/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for foodstuffs. E.S.B. 2541/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for games; stationery. E.S.B. 2542/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for paper products. E.S.B. 2390/67.
(16/67) Inquiry for canvas cloth; hot water bottles; mattresses; rubber boots. E.S.B. 2543/67.

Barbados
(16/67) Inquiry for belts; cotton materials; footwear; hats; household requisites; swimwear; toys. E.S.B. 3048/67.

Belgium
(12/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 2358/67.

Bolivia
(12/67) Inquiry for domestic decorative products; lamps. E.S.B. 1639/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for textile machinery. E.S.B. 1360/67.
(14/67) Inquiry for clay dyes; refractory material. E.S.B. 1604/67.

Bulgaria/United Arab Republic
(14/67) Trade and financial arrangements. C.R.E. 2645/G.

Canada
(13/67) Agency inquiry for crash helmets. E.S.B. 2616/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for furnishing fabrics; haberdashery; textiles. E.S.B. 2202/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for horticultural produce and equipment. E.S.B. 2369/67.
(13/67) Hotel accommodation during the Universal and International Exhibition (Expo 67) Montreal. E.S.B. 848/67.
(16/67) Inquiry for marine diesel engines; marine hardware; yacht hulls. E.S.B. 3225/67.

Czechoslovakia/Bulgaria
(12/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 9321/G.

Czechoslovakia/Finland
(12/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2705/G.

Dubai
(15/67) Inquiry for clothing; shoes; sportswear. E.S.B. 3233/67.

†For further details on the 'Export Service Bulletin' see page 220.

Europe
(15/67) The Space Documentation Service.

Finland
(13/67) Inquiry for machinery and equipment for manufacturing talcum. E.S.B. 1303/67.

France
(12/67) Agency inquiry for children's outerwear. E.S.B. 2267/67.
(12/67) Agency inquiry for domestic electric appliances; gadgets for motor cars; gift and fancy goods; household articles; toilet requisites. E.S.B. 2333/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for hosiery; knitwear. E.S.B. 2974/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for marine hardware and equipment. E.S.B. 3163/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for metal and prefabricated buildings. E.S.B. 3143/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for artificial leather; leather; leather dyes. E.S.B. 3162/67.
(16/67) Inquiry for drills; tool bits. E.S.B. 3214/67.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(16/67) Agency inquiry for scientific and laboratory equipment. E.S.B. 3052/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for woollen and worsted textiles. E.S.B. 2220/67.
(15/67) Quotas for goods at fairs. C.R.E. 16229/G.
(16/67) Inquiry for cod liver oil. E.S.B. 3054/67.

Greece
(12/67) Agency inquiry for incinerators. E.S.B. 2268/67.
(12/67) Agency inquiry for marine electronic equipment; radio telephones and wireless equipment. E.S.B. 2266/67.

Hungary/East Germany
(13/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7402/G.

Iran
(14/67) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs manufacturing and processing equipment; irrigation and agricultural equipment; navigational aids; oil industry supplies; water treatment plant and equipment. E.S.B. 2683/67.

Iraq
(12/67) Agency inquiry for carpets; plastic sheeting; timber. E.S.B. 2351/67.
(12/67) Agency inquiry for hearing aids. E.S.B. 2356/67.
(12/67) Agency inquiry for sanitaryware and fittings; steel sinks; water meters; water pipes. E.S.B. 2366/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for fans; household electrical appliances; sewing machines. E.S.B. 2993/67.

Israel
(12/67) Agency inquiry for chemical products; pigments; textile cord. E.S.B. 1642/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for gear oil. E.S.B. 25517/66.
(12/67) Inquiry for cattle fencing. E.S.B. 47685/66.

Italy
(16/67) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 3161/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for foodstuffs; photographic and optical apparatus; timber; whisky. E.S.B. 2203/67.
(14/67) Inquiry for rainwear; sportswear. E.S.B. 1740/67.

Italy/East Germany
(15/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 2198/G.

Jamaica
(12/67) Agency inquiry for petrol station repair equipment. E.S.B. 2259/67.

Kuwait
(12/67) Inquiry for constructional equipment. E.S.B. 42084/66.

Malaysia
(12/67) Agency inquiry for rice mills. E.S.B. 2201/67.

Morocco/Yugoslavia
(15/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4812/G.

Norway
(11/67) Inquiry for generators. E.S.B. 1714/67.

Norway/East Germany
(15/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 7127/G.

A typical kitchen in Sweden laid with linoleum supplied by Dundee Linoleum Co., Limited. The Scottish firm has recently received two contracts from Swedish housebuilding concerns for 1,200,000 sq. yds. of linoleum at a total cost of £400,000.

Pakistan
(12/67) Agency inquiry for boilers; cement; coal; hospital equipment and supplies; scientific equipment; workshop machinery and tools. E.S.B. 2258/67.
(12/67) Agency inquiry for railway equipment. E.S.B. 2086/67.
(13/67) Agency inquiry for rayon yarn. E.S.B. 2536/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for aerosols. E.S.B. 24904/66.

Philippines, Republic of the
(12/67) Inquiry for roads construction equipment. E.S.B. 2064/67.

Poland/Albania
(13/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5550/G.

Poland/Norway
(14/67) Trade and financial arrangements. C.R.E. 5748/G.

Rumania/Czechoslovakia
(12/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5464/G.

Saudi Arabia
(13/67) Inquiry for laboratory testing equipment. E.S.B. 33849/66.

Spain
(13/67) Manufacture under licence – air conditioners. E.S.B. 2667/67.
(16/67) Inquiry for public works machinery. E.S.B. 2984/67.

Switzerland
(12/67) Agency inquiry for aerials; cables; domestic electrical goods; radio and TV sets; record players; tape recorders. E.S.B. 2226/67.
(13/67) Agency inquiry for baby and children's wear; bathing suits; films; pullovers; shawls. E.S.B. 2526/67.
(13/67) Agency inquiry for machinery for cutting paper; machinery for cutting plastic; saws. E.S.B. 2525/67.
(13/67) Agency inquiry for woollen and synthetic fabrics. E.S.B. 2534/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for aircraft, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment; electronic apparatus; industrial optics; measuring equipment; tools. E.S.B. 2394/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; paints and lacquers; shirts. E.S.B. 3072/67.
(16/67) Agency inquiry for suits. E.S.B. 3026/67.

Turkey
(13/67) Inquiry for steel rolls. E.S.B. 2327/67.

United States of America
(12/67) Agency inquiry for ceramic products. E.S.B. 520/67.
(12/67) Inquiry for giftwear and souvenirs. E.S.B. 2391/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for pewterware. E.S.B. 2013/67.
(13/67) Inquiry for rod mill. E.S.B. 2652/67.
(16/67) Inquiry for automotive components. E.S.B. 31906/65.
(16/67) Inquiry for electronic components. E.S.B. 2664/67.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Children's nightdresses

THE MINISTER for Industry and Commerce in the Irish Republic has made an Order entitled the Industrial Research and Standards (Section 44) (Children's Nightdresses) Order, 1967, making it unlawful to manufacture, assemble or sell children's nightdresses unless they comply with the Irish Standard Specification 148:1966 entitled 'Flammability of Children's Nightdresses' declared by the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards.

This Order will come into operation on June 1, 1967, and will only apply to nightdresses intended for sale to the public in the Irish Republic.

Licences for imports of raw onions

IT HAS BEEN announced that the Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries in the Irish Republic is prepared to grant licences under the Onion (Regulation of Import) Order, 1948, for the importation of raw onions during the period February 6 to May 15, 1967.

Applications for licences should be addressed to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Section 4), Dublin 2, and should state the quantity it is desired to import and the country of origin.

Import quota

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 to 1964, for the period February 1, 1967 to January 31, 1968.

Goods	Quota	Quota No.
Certain pneumatic tyres for bicycles or tricycles . . .	200 articles	2

Note:
Quota restrictions on cycle tyres have not been applied to imports from the United Kingdom or other OECD countries since 1963.

BENELUX

Amendments to customs import tariff

BELGIAN Royal Decrees of December 24 and 28, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 249 of December 30 and No. 1 of January 4 respectively), provide for certain changes in the *Benelux* customs import tariff with effect from January 1, 1967.

The text of the above-mentioned Decrees (in French) may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Attention is drawn to the fact that the current Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and the Netherlands editions of the Benelux tariff may now be seen at above-mentioned address.

In addition to tariff rates these editions contain details of Belgian transmission tax, Netherlands turnover tax and excise duties prevailing in those countries.

Renewal of trade agreements

A NOTICE published in the Netherlands *Economische Voorlichting* No. 3 of January 19, 1967, summarizes the position of the Benelux trade agreements as at **January 1, 1967.**

In some instances, where agreements have already been renewed, details have been published in the *Board of Trade Journal.* In addition the following agreements are still valid:

Country	Validity of Agreement
Austria	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Denmark	December 1, 1966 – November 30, 1967
Israel	September 1, 1966 – August 31, 1967
Japan	Entered into force on April 10, 1962
Norway	May 1, 1966 – April 30, 1967
*Poland	January 1, 1967 – December 31, 1969
Rumania	October 1, 1966 – September 30, 1967
Spain	April 15, 1966 – April 14, 1967
Sweden	March 1, 1966 – February 28, 1967
Switzerland	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Tunisia	April 1, 1966 – March 31, 1967
Yugoslavia	July 1, 1966 – June 30, 1967

* This agreement is still subject to approval.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Quotas for goods at fairs

THE Federal German Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests has announced that import licences will be issued covering sales at fairs to be held during the first half of 1967. Licences will be allocated to firms, as previously, in accordance with the amount of space booked. It has been agreed with the German authorities that currency up to the following amounts will be made available for goods sold by United Kingdom exhibitors at the above fairs:

	DM
Fruit and fruit juices in tins and bottles . . .	100,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from Great Britain . . .	500,000
of which:	
Barley and oat products	up to 25,000
Canned vegetables	up to 50,000
Jams and marmalades	up to 75,000

(*Continued on next page*)

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, *continued*

Miscellaneous foodstuffs from the dependent overseas territories	40,000
Ice cream	250,000
Ice cream mix	50,000

United Kingdom exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn, not later than the first post on February 20, 1967. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agent's sub-tenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2307).

FRANCE

Duty quota for imports of newsprint

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 6 referred to their notice of May 7, 1966 and announced that the amount for the quota for the import of newsprint for the period April 1, 1966 to December 31, 1966, has been increased from 57,000 tons to 96,000 tons.

The amount for the quota for the import of newsprint (Tariff No. 48.01 A) is fixed at 107,000 tons for the year 1967.

The conditions under which imports will be admitted for this quota are those set out in an Order of April 12, 1962, fixing the general import conditions for quotas provided for in the customs tariff.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Duty quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 31, 1966, announced the amount of the following duty free quotas for the first half of 1967:

Tariff No.	Description	Amount Metric tons net
73.01 B II b	Special haematite iron containing by weight a maximum proportion of 0·03% of manganese (1)	2,000
73.15 A IV b 1	Hot-rolled or extruded wire rod having a diameter of 4·5 to 6 mm. and a carbon content of 0·62% to 0·74%	3,000
	Wire rod of a diameter of 4·5 to 13 mm. and containing 0·60 to 1·05% of carbon, 0·05% or less of sulphur or phosphorus (taken together), 0·10 to 0·25% of silicon and 0·1% of all other components (taken together) except manganese	1,200
73.16 A II b	Used rails intended for re-rolling	16,000

(1) This quota is open on ly for iron intended for the manufacture of cast steel products.

The following duty quotas have been fixed for 1967.

73.15 B IV b 2	Alloy steel hollow bars, the interior of which is plated with stainless steel, intended only for the manufacture of monobloc cutting bits	700

The conditions of admission under the above quotas are those laid down in an Order of April 12, 1962, fixing the general conditions of import duty quotas.

The products imported under these quotas must be used for the purposes stated within one year of the date of registration of the customs declaration. They are also subject to the fulfilment by the actual consignee, assignees and users, of the formalities laid down in article 4 of the Order of June 28, 1963, fixing the conditions of admission of certain goods under a more favourable tariff treatment in view of their intended use.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Global quota for garlic

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 13 announced the opening of a quota for the import of garlic (Tariff no. 07.01 H. III) originating in and imported from all countries other than member countries of the European Economic Community for the period February 1, 1967, to April 30, 1967.

Information concerning this quota can be obtained from the *Ministère de l'Agriculture, direction des produits (sous-direction du commerce exterieur, bureau des licences, 3 rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris, 7e,* or from *FORMA, 2 rue Saint-Charles, Paris, 15e.*

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479/480).

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of December 28, 1966 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 2 of January 5, 1967) contains a list of goods (reproduced below) to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty *DURING* 1967 up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-EEC* countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *NOT* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

THE ORDER CAME INTO FORCE FROM JANUARY 1, 1967.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to January 1, 1967)	NEW (From January 1, 1967)	OLD (Prior to January 1, 1967)	NEW (From January 1, 1967)
08.02 A I a 08.02 A II a	Seville oranges	60	60	6 (January 1* 1966 to March 31, 1966); 4·5 (April 1, 1966 to October 15 1966); 6 (October16 1966 to December 31, 1966)	8 (January 1, 1967 to March 31, 1967); 6 (April 1, 1967 to October15, 1967); 8 (October16, 1967 to December 31, 1967)
Ex 40.11 C	Outer tyres destined for use in maintenance of aircraft of the types DC8, DC9 and Boeing	–	†	–	Free
45.02 B	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers), not reinforced with paper, fabric or other materials	20	20	2·5	3
Ex 73.01 B II b	Special haematite pig iron and cast iron containing not more than 0·3% by weight of manganese, *other than* obtained entirely by the wood charcoal process, containing not more than 0·7% by weight of phosphorus nor more than 0·03% by weight of sulphur	24,000	5,500*	5	6
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	8,175‡	7,705	Free	Free
Ex 73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium, containing not more than 0·10% by weight of carbon and more than 30% by weight but not more than 90% by weight of chromium (highly refined ferro chromium)	340	370	Free	Free
73.05 A Ex 73.08 A	Iron and steel powders. Iron or steel coils for re-rolling, plated with alloy steel (not predominating in weight) the latter containing less than 0·6% by weight of carbon and more than 10% by weight of chromium, other alloy elements	1,080	1,100	2·9	5·2

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to January 1, 1967)	NEW (From January 1, 1967)	OLD (Prior to January 1, 1967)	NEW (From January 1, 1967)
	being left out of consideration (stainless steel), annealed and dipped ('décapées,') of a width of more than than 900 millimetres but not exceeding 1,300 millimetres, and of a thickness not exceeding 6 millimetres	600**	600*	Free	Free
Ex 73.15 A IV b	High steel carbon wire rod not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded: of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 6 millimetres and containing: at least 0·62% but not more than 0·74% by weight of carbon	4,000**	4,000*	Free	Free
	At least 0·62% but not more than 0·85% by weight of carbon	700**	700*	Free	Free
Ex 73.15 A IV b	High steel carbon wire rod not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded: of a diameter of at least 4·5 but not more than 13 millimetres, containing by weight at least 0·60% but not more than 1·05% carbon; at least 0·10% but not more than 0·25% silicon; 0·05% or less of phosphorus and sulphur taken together; 0·10% or less of other elements taken together, except manganese	500**	500*	Free	Free
76.01 A	Unwrought aluminium	35,000	35,000	5	5

* Quota for the first half of 1967.
† Up to a total import value of Belgian francs 6 million.
** Quota for the second half of 1966
‡ In 1966, there was also an import duty tariff quota for ferro-silicon of 3,385 metric tons at a reduced duty of 1·5%.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 16, 1966, page 1541.

FINLAND

New global quotas for 1967

THE FINNISH authorities have issued the following list of global quotas for 1967. (A fully detailed list will be published in due course.)

Quota No.	Commodity	Quota ('000 Finnmarks)
1	Salmon	900
3	Fish, other	1,500
4	Dried vegetables, etc.	1,550
7 a	Sweets and chocolate	2,600
7 b	Soups, sauces, vegetable and fruit products	4,500
8	Other food preparations	2,000
10	Fruit	65,000
11	Starches and gluten	600
12	Vegetable oils	300
18	Mineral tar, coal tar distillation products, solvent gasoline and solvent petrol	1,500
19	Aviation spirit and power kerosene	5,500
20	Bitumen	2,000
31	Woven fabrics, embroidery	52,200
38	Clothes, underwear and clothing accessories, gloves	42,000
40	Footwear	14,000
43	Articles for household use	7,700
45	Unwrought silver, gold and platinum	650
61	Passenger cars	140,000
62	Lorries, vans and special cars	26,000
66	Parts and spare parts for the motor and other industries	2,000
69	Toys and games	10,000
	Total	382,500

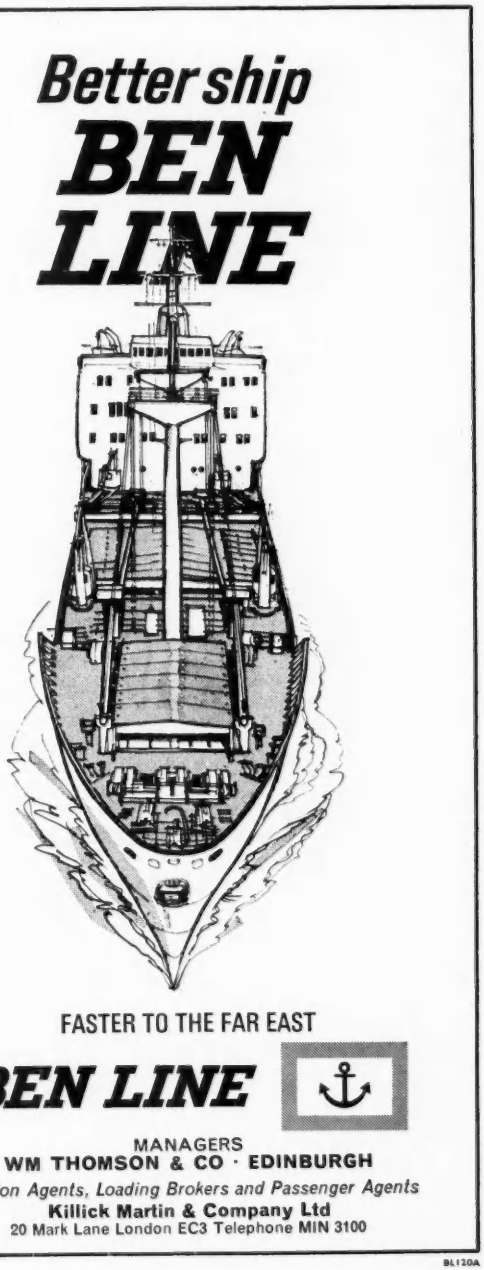
Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2305).

SPAIN

Home Tax Compensation Levy

IN THE *State Gazette* of January 14, the Spanish authorities announced the following amendments in the Home Tax Compensation Levy:

Tariff heading	Description	Home Tax Compensation Levy
07.04 A	Dehydrated vegetables in hermetically sealed containers	10%
B	Other	7%
12.10 A	Lucerne:	
1	Dehydrated	10%
2	Other	7%
B	Other	7%
14.02 B 1	Vegetable hair	9%
2	Other	7%
32.04 A	Colouring material of vegetable origin (excluding indigo):	
1	From paprika	12%
2	Other	9%



SYRIA

Restriction of some imports

THE British Embassy in Damascus have reported that a resolution has been passed by the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade imposing an immediate ban on the import of the following commodities (except for consignments in respect of which confirmed irrevocable letters of credit had been opened prior to the date of the resolution, or which were shipped from the exporting country up to three days after the date of the resolution). This resolution came into operation on January 10, 1967.

Commodity	Tariff No.
Eggs	4/5
Spirits	22/9B
Cosmetics creams and powders, toilet water, eau de cologne and perfumes of all kinds	33/6
Shoe polish	34/5A
Plaiting materials	46/2
Other woven fabrics of cotton (including fine yarn fabrics)	55/9
Carpets	58/1
Other carpets	58/2
Blankets and rugs, regardless of the proportion of wool or other material contained therein	62/1
Artificial flowers, foliage, fruit and parts thereof	67/2
Beads and artificial pearls	70/19
Other printing machinery and machines for uses ancillary to printing	84/35
Other office machines	84/54
Electro-mechanical domestic appliances	85/6
Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus (except that contracted for by the Syrian Post and Telecommunications Establishment prior to the date of this resolution)	85/13
Cinematographic equipment	90/8
Instruments, apparatus or models for demonstrational purposes	90/21
Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers	92/11
Gramophone records and other sound recordings except unused recording tapes, wires and strips	92/12

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made in Canada for Canadian Customs Purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Suspended electro-magnets, also known as magnetic supporters, self-cleaning and non-cleaning, air and oil cooled, with workable field depth of from 5 in. to 30 in., both inclusive, as used to remove tramp iron and other ferrous metals from materials such as ores, grain, chemicals, wood chips, coal, etc., being transported by conveyors.

(Ruling effective February 20, 1967.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-13-1, dated January 19, 1967.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade was given on page viii of January 20 issue.

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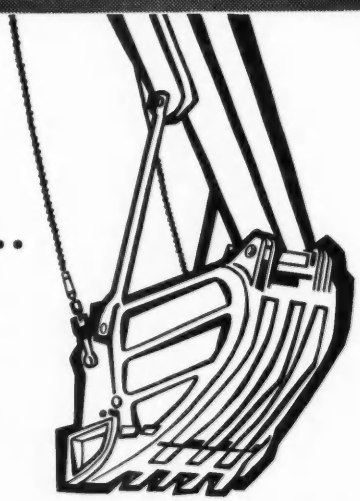

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NOTICE BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

BOARDING STATIONS FOR SHIPS ON ARRIVAL IN OR DEPARTURE FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

1. Law.—Under the Customs and Excise Act 1952, Section 13, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have power to appoint as a port for the purposes of customs and excise any area in the United Kingdom and in any such port to appoint boarding stations for the purposes of the boarding of or disembarkation from ships by officers of Customs and Excise.

The Ship's Report, Importation and Exportation by Sea Regulations 1965, provide that on the arrival of a ship (including a yacht and other small craft) at a port the master shall (a) where a boarding station has been appointed at the port immediately bring the ship to at that boarding station and (b) thereafter, or where no boarding station has been appointed at the port, bring the ship as quickly up to the proper mooring or unloading place as the nature of the port will permit without touching at any other place except as may be necessary for the safe navigation of the ship. Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with these Regulations is liable to a penalty of £100.

The Customs and Excise Act 1952, Section 52, provides that every ship departing from a port shall, if so required for the purpose of disembarking an officer of Customs and Excise or of further examination, bring to at the boarding station. If any ship fails to comply with any such requirement the master shall be liable to a penalty of £20.

2. Boarding Stations.—Boarding Stations have been appointed for the following places:

England and Wales

Place	Boarding Station
Harwich Area	
Brightlingsea, Colchester, Creeks on the River Colne, West Mersea	In the River Colne between Mersea Stone, Mersea Island and Brightlingsea.
London Area	
Chatham, Isle of Grain, Queenborough, Ridham Dock, Rochester, Sheerness, Strood	Garrison Point in the Isle of Sheppey.
All other riverside wharves, creeks, quays, anchorages and docks EXCEPT Chapman Anchorage, Leigh, Oil wharves at Holehaven end of Canvey Island, Southend, Thameshaven	Gravesend Reach below the Custom House.
Manchester Area	
Acton Grange, Ellesmere Port, Manchester, Partington, Warrington	Eastham Locks.
Runcorn	(i) Arriving via the Manchester Ship Canal – Eastham Locks. (ii) Arriving from the River Mersey – the Rivert Mersey between the George's Landing Stage and the Coburg Dock, both on the Lancashire side.
Widnes	The River Mersey between the George's Landing Stage and the Coburg Dock, both on the Lancashire side.
Great Yarmouth Area	
Norwich	The River Yare, south of the Haven Bridge, Great Yarmouth.
Plymouth Area	
Appledore, Barnstaple, Bideford	Appledore Pool.
Exeter, Topsham	The Bight off Exmouth.
Kingsbridge	Off Salcombe between Sunny Cove and Crossways.
Totnes and creeks on the River Dart	Darmouth Harbour between the entrance of the Harbour and Sandquay Point.
Malpas Point, Penryn, Truro	Falmouth Harbour.

Scotland

Dundee Area	
Perth	Alongside the Eastern and King George's Wharves, Firth of Tay.
Greenock Area	
Lochaline (Sound of Mull)	Oban Bay.

3. Infected or Suspected Ships.—When under the appropriate provisions of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations in force in England and Wales, the Isle of Man, Scotland and Northern Ireland an infected or suspected ship, or other ship which may be unhealthy within those Regulations, is taken to a mooring station established by the Health Authority, or to such other place as the medical officer considers desirable, the master is not required by the Ship's Report, Importation and Exportation by Sea Regulations to bring the ship to at the boarding station.

4. Yachts and Private Craft.—Further information about Customs requirements on the arrival of yachts and private craft in the United Kingdom is given in the following Notices by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise:

Notice No. 8 To Owners and Masters of British Yachts and other private craft.

Notice No. 8A To Owners and Masters of Foreign Yachts and other private craft.

Copies of these Notices may be obtained from the undermentioned address or from any Customs House.

King's Beam House,
Mark Lane,
London, E.C.3.

Notice No. 68

August 1966.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 20 (page 176) that the Turkish authorities had issued the eighteenth list of global quotas and the liberalization lists covering the first half of 1967. Full details of the quota lists are given below, and exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers before *February* 4, 1967. Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 30 per cent for importers' quotas.
(b) 10 per cent for industrialists' quotas. (1 per cent only for the investment quotas of the State and Private Sectors).

Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization lists will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Eighteenth quota list

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.15.20	Only poly-hybrid silk worm eggs (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture).	—	240	
2	08.01.20	Only coconut	10	—	
	12.07.90	Only vermouth leaves			
	13.03.40	Only pectin			
3	09.01.11	Raw coffee beans (At the disposal of the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies).	—	1,000	
4	09.04.10	Black pepper (whole)	25	5	
5	09.04.90	Only allspice	10	10	
	09.05	Vanilla			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers			
	07	Cloves (whole)			
	08	Nutmeg			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	90	Other spices (excluding thymol)			
6	12.01.20	Copra	25	—	
7	13.01.10	Only henna	—	1	
8	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin	(For medical preparations only)		
	15.11.10	Glycerin (only codex quality)			
	25.08	Only pure chalk	30	5	
	28.42.42				
9	15.04.90	Only whale oil	40	5	
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
10	15.03.10	Oleostearin			
	20				
	15.06	Other animal oils and fats			
	15.07.25	Palm oil	300	10	
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palmist oil			
	38	Non-edible, fixed vegetable oil used in industry			
	15.10.10	Industrial oleic acids			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
11	15.11.10	Glycerin			
	35.03.11	Gelatine and derivatives	(For the manufacture of agglomerated cork)		
	19	Others			
	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	10	—	
12	17.02.29	Only caramelized sugar	5	5	
13	18.01	Cocoa beans	250	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter (fat or oil)			
14	15.03.10	Oleo oil and others			
	20		(For baby food manufacturing only)		
	15.07.26	Coco oil			
	15.07.25	Palm oil	15	—	
	17.02.10	Industrial quality impure lactose only			
15	13.03.40	Other vegetable saps and extracts	(For soft drink manufacturers equipped with automatic bottle washing and bottling plants only)		
	21.07.90	Only soft drink concentrates			
			25	—	
16	23.07	Vitamins, antibiotics, isominerals, medical preventives and other additives for animal feed and fodder. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	65	
17	25.03	Insoluble sulphur	For automotive tyre recapping material manufacturers)		
	28.02.30	Only colloidal sulphur	10	—	
18	25.17	Only flintstone. (For ceramics manufacturers)	7	—	
19	25.23.21	Artificial Portland cement. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
20	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)	60	—	
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
21	25.24	Asbestos	(For manufacturers of asbestos cement pipes)		
	59.17.90	Only special fabrics for asbestos industries	400	—	
	74.11	Copper wire fabrics (including endless belting type) meshes and screens			
22	15.07.11	Castor oil	(For vinyl asbestos thermoplastic flooring tile manufacturers only)		
	25.24	Asbestos	150	—	
	38.19.20	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical and associated industries, not mentioned elsewhere in the Customs Tariff. (Excluding pigment binders, hot and cold patches for automotive tyre tubes, and gumlastic)			
	39.02.10	Liquid and paste form products and others (excluding polyester sheets, homopolymer, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers thereof)			
	28.25	Titanium oxides			
23	25.24	Asbestos (for industries other than those manufacturing asbestos cement pipes and vinyl-asbestos floor tiles)	150	—	
24	27.04	High quality coke coal	(For carbide and ferro-chrome industries)		
	38.19	Only sodenberg paste	150	—	
25	26.01.61	Concentrate lead containing no silver. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
26	27.10.20	Kerosene and similar (excluding standard solvents)	—	1	
	31	Gas oil and similar			
	32	Fuel oil and similar (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and National Resources).			
27	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)	20	10	
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride			
28	27.07	Products of petroleum cyclization or similar processes (for synthetic board manufacturers with surface hardening facilities)	10	—	
29	26.01.76	Only rutile extracted from titanium	30	—	
	44.12	Only wood flour			
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
30	27.06	Only creosote oil	1	—	
31	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid (only chemically pure)	6	5	
	28.09.10	Nitric acid (only chemically pure)			
	28.16.30	Aqueous ammonia solution (only codex purity or purer)			
	28.09.20	Nitrosulphuric acid			
	28.35	Sulphides (only chemically pure)			
32	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	150	25	
33	28.17.20	Potassium hydroxide	50	15	
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
34	28.21	Chromium oxides and chrome hydroxide (excluding chromic acid and chrome trioxide)	50	10	
	28.46.10	Borax (only codex quality)			
	28.47.50	Chromates (excluding zinc chromates and chrome yellows other than chemically pure chrome yellows)			
	60	Potassium bi-chromate.			
	90	Other.			
35	28.23.10	Iron oxides (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments and natural iron oxides)	10	5	
	29	Iron hydroxide (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments, and natural iron oxides)			
36	28.25	Titanium oxides			
	29.15.90	Plastifiers (excluding those manufactured in Turkey)			
	32.06	Pigments and dyestuffs used in colouring plastics			
	32.07.40	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under heading no. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dye-stuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dye-stuffs; lead oxide, iron oxides zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	(For liquid surface coating material manufacturers) 80	—	
	38.19.20	Other chemicals (excluding mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)			
	39.02.10	Liquid and paste preparations			
37	28.31.10	Only calcium hypochlorite	10	—	
38	28.37	Sulphites and hyposulphites (excluding sodium sulphite and sodium hyposulphite)	20	5	
39	28.39.21	Ammonium nitrate (for ammonium protoxide production)	10	—	
	31.02.20				
40	28.35.21	Sodium sulphide (for textile dye manufacturers). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
41	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	200	20	
42	28.42.17	Lead carbonate (lead white)	25	5	
	42	Precipitate of calcium carbonate			
43	28.25	Titanium oxides			
	32.07.40	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classi-			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
		fied under heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxide, iron oxide, zinc chromate and chrome yellows).	150	25	For requirements other than paint and leather and vinyl-asbestos flooring materials manufacture.
44	28.47.60	Potassium bichromate. (For manufacture of wood preservative impregnation chemicals only.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	1	—	
45	35.05.90	Only soluble starch			
	13.03.40	Other.			
	27.10.20	White spirit			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate			
	59	Nickel sulphate			
	28.49	Precious minerals in colloidal form and other	50	10	
	38.12.10	Mordant preparations used in the textile industry (excluding binders)			
	20	Other (excluding binders and those with starch or dextrine)			
46	28.56.10	Silicon carbide. (For the manufacturers of abrasives)	15	—	
47	29.01.42	Only xylol (For use in manufacturing agricultural pesticides). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	40	—	
48	29.14.31	Formic acid. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	10	5	
49	29.15.90	Other (excluding phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	5	—	
50	29.15.90 39.01.10 39.02.10	Products and plastifiers produced through condensation, polycondensation, poly-addition, polymerization and copolymerization for manufacturing electrical materials (excluding alkyl resins modified or unmodified, or polyester resins). (Manufacturers of plastic pipes cannot benefit from this quota)	200	—	
51	29.02.32 33	Only technical quality BHC and lindane. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	—	
52	30.03.11	Procaine penicillin with aluminium monostearate			
	13	Chloromycetin and derivatives			
	14	Aureomycin and rtm terramycin (antibiotics) and derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts			
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydrasite and derivatives	—	350	
	17	Thiosemicarbasite and derivatives			
	29	Other.			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health.)			
53	30.03.40	Second class preparations	—	50	
	50	Third class preparations (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.)			
54	30.04.11	Medicated gauze			
	12	Medical oil cloth and sticking plasters			
	13	Medicated cotton wadding			
	19	Other (excluding surgical plastic tapes)	—	10	
	30.05.10	Sterile surgical catgut			
	50.08	Only silk thread catgut (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health.)			
55	34.07.10	Dental im ression wax.	—	10	
56	32.05 06 07	Pigments and dyestuffs and other colouring plastic and rubber patches in plastic and rubber industries (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides, iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	50	—	
57	32.06	Colour lakes	40	10	
	32.07.10	Ultramarine			
58	32.07.40	Only inorganic metallic origin colours (excluding zinc chromate and chrome yellows).			For cosmetics.
	32.09.11	Only cellulose varnish	10	—	
	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin			
59	32.09.12	Chloro-rubber varnishes	10	5	
60	32.09.11	Synthetic varnishes only			For factories with fibreboard lacquering facilities.
	21	Only synthetic dyes			
61	32.09.11	Only cellulose varnish. (For Tiefdruck and offset presses)	30	—	
62	32.09.19	Varnishes for caoutchouc and other rubber industry	15	—	
63	32.09.19	Special varnish. (For factories that manufacture enamelled wires)	20	—	
64	32.09.19	Special varnish. (For metal printing houses)	50	—	
65	32.09.21 39	Only cellulosic nacre dyes. (For perfumery and button industries)	40	—	
66	32.09.39	Only light-reflecting paints	10	—	
67	32.09.39	Only finishing dyes for textile industry	—	10	
68	32.09.11, 12, 21	Only stencil lake	20	—	
	35.06.90	Only ultrafix			
	38.19	Only ultrasol hardener			
	39.03.40	Only carbomethyl cellulose			For textile industries Tiefdruck presses.
	39.05	Only natural resins modified by melting (Ultrasol).			
	40.06 40.08 40.14.20	Only squeegee rubbers	100	—	
	82.03	Only squeegee files			
	59.17.11, 12	Only silk screen cloth			
	73.27	Only steel wire fabric			
69	32.10	Paints	—	5	
70	32.13.21	India ink, copying ink, duplicator ink and similar inks (excluding stamp pad ink and black duplicator ink)	—	5	
71	32.13.29	Concentrate ink and ballpoint ink	30	—	
72	33.01.22	Mint	5	—	
73	33.01.23	Citronella			
	24	Melisse (melissa aromatica)			
	25	Ylang-ylang			
	29	Other.	100	15	
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of deterpenation of volatile oils			
	33.04	Volatile oils			
	33.05.20	Other.			
74	34.02	Surface active-organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders)			For manufacturers of leather and textile auxiliary preparations.
	29.14.31	Formic acid	100	—	
	15.04.90	Whale oil only			
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
	15.06	Other animal oils and fats			
75	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders).	100	—	For chemicals and sundry chemicals manufacturers other than agricultural chemical manufacturers.
76	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarylsulphonate' pigment binders). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.)	200	—	For agricultural emulsion chemicals manufacturers.
77	35.01	Only rennet casein. (For manufacture of sheet or rod gelalith)	20	—	
78	35.01.10	Lactic casein. (For use in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals)	5	—	
79	35.03.11 19	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives Other.	10	5	
80	35.06.90	Other prepared glues and adhesives, (excluding casein glue, hide and bone glues, fish glue, starch glue and dextrin, natural rubber solutions and polyvinyl acetate base adhesives, neoprene base synthetic rubber solutions, and any and all glues and adhesives in containers of 70 gr. or smaller) (cellulose base adhesives and binders excluded)	40	10	
81	35.06.90	Adhesives			
	38.19.20 39.01.10	Only synthetic resins and hardeners (excluding mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)	30	—	For cable sleeve and lug manufacturers.
	40.05	Only unvulcanized rubber strips			
	48.15.90	Only carbonized papers			
82	37.01.20	Sensitized, unexposed photographic plates and flat films	20	50	
	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)			
	29	Other.			
83	37.02.21	Unexposed cinematographic films (only unimflammable safety types)	50	10	
84	37.03	Undeveloped photo-recording sensitized papers for cardiological recorder apparatus. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	5	
85	37.03	Sensitized papers, cards and cloth (excluding exposed or unexposed but undeveloped photosensitive papers, ozalid or similar papers)	—	75	
86	37.05	Exposed and developed negative and positive sheets, films and pellicles	—	5	
87	38.03.10 90	Activated carbon. Other.	50	—	
88	38.03.20	Diatomaceous earth (kieselguhr)	75	—	
89	38.13	Pickling preparations for metal surfaces	—	10	
90	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other	—	20	
91	38.19.20	Cyanide compounds and salts and preparations used for hardening and tempering steel. (For chain and drill bit manufacturers and for manufacturers that process the bolts and nuts for surface hardening)	15	—	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
92	38.19.20	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical and/or allied industries not elsewhere specified or included (excluding pigment binders, and cold and hot patches and gumlastic used on pneumatic tubes, metallic naphthanates and other metallic compounds of organic acids used as dryers, and mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)	450	25	
93	38.19.20	Only chemical preparations for wood impregnation. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	1	—	
94	38.19.20	Additives for the improvement of molten metals and foundry. (For foundry industries)	15	—	
95	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only polyacrylic and polymeric acrylic derivatives for dental practicing (in powder and liquid form to be contained in special packing of up to 25 kg. max. (For plastic false teeth manufacturers)	5	—	
96	38.19.20 39.02.10 39.01.10	Only ion-exchangers	10	5	
97	38.19.20 39.02.10	Only acrylics used for dentistry (in powder and liquid form to be packed in small containers of up to 2 kg. max.)	—	25	
98	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02 39.03.90	Only auxiliary materials dressing and starching materials for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and pigment binders, starching agents of starch or dextrin and homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and co-polymers, and mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)	70	—	
99	34.02 38.12 38.19.20 39.02.10	Only binders for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylaryl sulphonate' and homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers, and mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)	35	—	
100	29.15.90	Only plastifiers (excluding plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)			
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excluding polyester plates, and alkyd resins-modified or unmodified – polyester resins and lakes)			
	39.02.10	Liquid and paste products and others (excluding polyester plates and homo-polymer polymers and co-polymers)			Sheets and plates produced by press bonding of artificial resin impregnated paper sheet (laminated plastic material) and all sponge plastics excluded.
	39.03.40	Liquid or paste products and other			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (excluding galalith plates and rods)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusions; others (excluding collophony resins) (£100,000-portion hereof is at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry for manufacture of polyethylene fertilizer bags.)	1,000	—	AID (1)
101	29.15.90	Only plastifiers (excluding locally manufactured plastifiers)			
	38.08	Collophones and resinous acids			
	39.02	Products of polymerization and copolymerization			For surgical plaster tape manufacture.
	39.05	Natural resins modified through melting	40	—	
	40.06.29	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other shapes and forms			
	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin			
102	29.15.90 38.19.20	Only plastifiers	200		
103	38.19.20 39.01.10 39.02.10	Polymerization and copolymerization products, products and preparations of the chemical industries (for the chemical and plastics industries) (excluding homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate, copolymers, polyester resins, lakes, alkyd resins – modified or unmodified – and binders, mixtures of plastifiers manufactured in Turkey) (polyester resins and lakes containing urethane and isocyanate included)	200	—	
104	39.01.10 02.10 03.40	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding alkyd resins – modified or unmodified – and polyester resins and lacquers)			For fibreboard, plywood, matches, spools, caoutchouc factories only.
	39.05	Only chemical derivatives of natural rubber (excluding homo-polymer polyvinyl acetate and co-polymers)	200	—	
	39.06.90	Only special adhesives			
105	29.15	Only plastifiers (excluding plastifiers manufactured in Turkey)			
	39.02.10	Only polyvinyl alcohol			
	34.02.20	Surface-active preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkyaryl sulphonate', pigment binders)	100	—	For manufacturers of polyvinyl acetate only.
	39.03.40	Only hydroxyethyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose			
	29.14.31	Formic acid			
106	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only light reflecting sheet products used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics). (At the disposal of the Highways Department)	15	—	
107	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only light reflecting sheet products used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics)	5	—	For manufacturing triangular traffic sign posts.
108	39.01.10 39.02.10 39.03.40 39.05	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding modified or unmodified alkyd resins, polyester resins and lakes). Only chemical derivatives of the natural caoutchouc (excluding homo-polymer, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers)	50	—	For manufacturers of synthetic caoutchouc solution of caoutchouc neoprene base; and artificial and insoles.
109	39.01.10 39.02.10 39.03.40 39.05 48.01 48.03 48.07 48.11	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding alkyd and polyester resins and lacquers, modified or unmodified) Kraft paper, cardboards, decorated papers, lincrusta, natron cellulose and silicon papers only (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry.)	500	—	For the manufacture of press-bonded laminated paper sheets with synthetic resin impregnation.
110	39.01.90	Only bakelized cardboard plates (excluding decorative plates)	—	5	
	39.03.50	Vulcanized fibre			
	39.01	Only phenol-fibre plate			
111	39.02.10 90	Only polyvinyl butyrol (for factories that manufacture plexiglass – 'safety glass')	50	—	
112	39.02.10	Polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polyethylene (for factories that manufacture plastic separators of storage batteries)	30	—	
113	39.02.10 39.07	Only polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polypropylene and plastic fittings. (For manufacturers of plastic tubing to Turkish standards, having complete tube drawing plants)	350	—	

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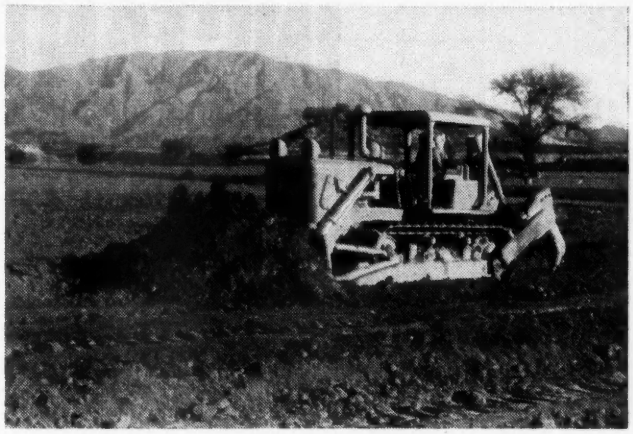
Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
114	39.02.10	Polyvinyl acetate in the form of granules or pellets. (For manufacturers of adhesives)	10	—	
115	39.02.10	Liquid and paste form products and other. (For water meter manufacturers)	10	—	
116	39.02.90	Only plastic sheets and plates (for industries with vacuum moulding presses) (excluding acrylic sheets)	20	—	
117	39.03.12 90	rtm. Cellophane (cellulose wrapping paper) (only hot seaming type)	40	—	
118	39.03.40	Only carboxymethyl cellulose	20	—	
119	39.03.90 70.15.12 90.03	Only celluloid sheets Sun glass lenses Only metallic parts for spectacle frames	For spectacle manufacturers 40	— —	
120	39.03.90	Only celluloid sheets and pipes	40	5	
121	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	—	
122	40.01.20 13.02.21 38.19.20	Only gumlastic. (For chewing gum manufacturers). Gum-mastic	10	—	
123	40.06.29	Other (excluding natural rubber adhesives, hot and cold tube patch rubbers, and homopolymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers and synthetic rubber adhesives of neoprene base and cellulose-backed adhesives)	—	10	
124	40.02	Synthetic rubber. (For oil seal manufacturers)	20	—	
125	40.02	Only synthetic latex. (For manufacturers of oil seals, textile sheets and belting)	10	—	
126	40.06 40.08 40.14.20	Door seal rubber strips for refrigerators (magnetic or other)	—	5	
127	40.07.10	Unsheathed (bare) rubber round filaments (excluding square section filaments and No. 60 or larger diameter rounds)	10	5	
128	40.11.11 12 21 22	Only automotive pneumatic tyres and tubes, of sizes, types and qualities not manufactured in Turkey (excluding bicycle tyres and tubes) (including motor cycle tyres and tubes) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce.)	—	1,000	AID (2)
129	40.11	Only bicycle tyres and tubes	—	10	
130	40.12 13.10 13.20 40.16.10	Medical goods (excluding babies' teats, kitchen and industrial gloves, babies' bed-sheets and hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows) Only X-ray protective aprons	—	5	
131	40.14.20	Other (excluding babies' bed-sheets, white side-walls for automotive tyres, hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows, floor mats for automobiles, etc., pedal rubbers and cold and hot patches and cellular or sponged rubber sheets and foils)	—	10	
132	41.01.11 15.16 21 25	Bovine hides, fresh (up to 15 kg.) Bovine hides, dried (up to 15 kg.) Calf hides, fresh (all types) Calf hides, dried (all types)	400	—	AID (2)
133	44.03.31 80	Mine shaft poles. (At the disposal of the Minister of Power and Natural Resources)	—	1	
134	44.03.40	Veneer woods of species not grown in Turkey	20	—	
135	44.03.40	Only balsam tree	—	2	
136	44.11.21	Wooden shoe nails (pegs)	—	5	
137	44.03.50	Only pulp wood for shredding machines. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
138	44.05 44.14	Sliced boards for box manufacturing. (For packing of export goods.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
139	45.03	Articles of natural cork (excluding cork stoppers)	—	5	
140	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	40	10	
141	48.01.20	Papers of 50-55 gr./sq. m. substance. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
142	48.01.30	Coloured papers for carbon paper manufacture	35	—	
143	48.01.41	Printing paper and stationery paper. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
144	48.01.41	Printing and stationery papers. (For gummed paper, millimetric graph paper and similar special quality paper manufacture)	15	—	
145	48.01.41	Printing and stationery paper. (For ozalid manufacture)	40	—	
146	48.01.42 43	Sulphate paper wrapping. (For waxed paper manufacturers)	20	—	
147	48.01.42 48.05.90	Only hutbac paper (less than 19 gr./sq. m. substance) Other. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce.)	For exporters —	— 50	
148	48.01.44	Kraft paper (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	2,000	—	AID (1)
149	48.01.61 48.10 48.21.29	Cigarette paper (monopoly item) Filter paper for cigarette filters	180	—	
150	48.01.64	Cardboard in rolls, for manufacture of statistical cards; 155-180 gr./sq. m. substance	50	—	

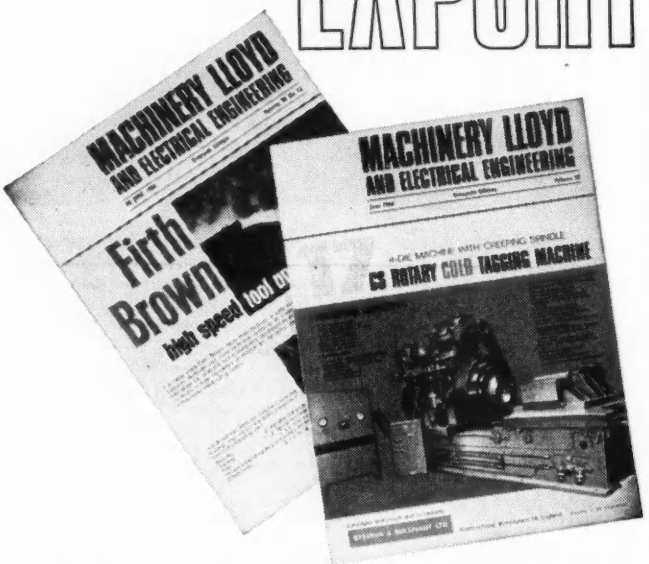


The Pakistan Ministry of Agriculture is reclaiming large areas of previously infertile land in the West Punjab around Rawalpindi. The hard sun-baked earth is being broken up by Fowler Challenger 33 crawler tractors fitted with hydraulic angle-dozers and rippers. After ripping, a system of bunds is being constructed about 3 ft. high and each enclosing an area of approximately two acres. The bunds will assist moisture containment in these areas where wheat is to be grown. Other sections of the region are to be afforested. The Fowler Challenger 33 tractor is manufactured in Leeds by the Marshall/Fowler Group.

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
151	48.01.62 63 69 48.03 48.05.90 48.06.10 48.07	Blotting paper Drawing paper Other papers Only parchment and imitation parchment papers Other Only graph papers, for recording instruments Impregnated, coated surface coloured, surface decorated or printed papers and paperboards (excluding carbon papers in rolls or in sheets, of all sizes and colours, gummed papers, paraffin papers, leather-grain embossed paperboards, and flock papers)	85	15	
152	48.01.69	Only photostatic copy positive papers (non-sensitized) 90-100 gr./sq. m. substance and coated with thiourea and sodium formaldehyde bisulphide	—	10	
153	48.01.69 48.07.30 32.09.19	Decalcomania backing paper Special varnish for manufacturing decalcomania	20	—	
154	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper. (For fertilizer plants)	35	—	
155	48.08	Filter blocks and sheets of paper pulp	—	5	
156	48.13.20	Stencils (waxed stencils used for duplication works)	—	15	
157	48.13.30	Other copying and duplicating papers (excluding carbon papers of all colours)	—	5	
158	48.15.90 48.21.29 49.08	Only cards for electro-magnetic calculators fitted with magnetic tapes Cards for address printers Transfers intended for making impressions of letters, symbols and markings	—	15	
159	48.16.10	Packing boxes. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
160	49.08	Industrial transfers (decalcomania)	20	—	
161	49.11.11 14	Printed pictures and photographs Other	—	2	
162	51.01.10 51.03.10	Synthetic fishing net yarn. (For manufacturers of fishing nets)	200	—	
163	51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of man-made continuous fibres	650	—	AID (3)
164	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (tricot and jersey cloth industry)	325	—	AID (4)

(*Continued on next page*)

INSTANT EXPORT



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WORLD WIDE SERVICE AND SALES FOR THE ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
165	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (only for tulle drapery industries)	275	—	AID (5)
166	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (only for hosiery industries)	250	—	AID (5)
167	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for 'mousse' and textural yarn spinning industries)	250	—	AID (5)
168	51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres, (For silk textile and other industries)	250	—	AID (5)
169	51.02	Only synthetic monofilament fishing lines. (To meet the requirements of fishermen)	—	10	
170	51.02	Monofils, strips, and similar, of man-made and synthetic materials, suitable for weaving (excluding imitation catgut). (For textile and knitting industries)	40	—	
171	51.02	Monofils, strips and similar, of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut for brush and nylon zipper manufacture)	15	—	
172	51.02	Monofils, strips and similar of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut)	For silk textile industry.		
	52.01	Textile yarns spun with metal filaments	75	5	
	74.03.29	Other copper alloy wires			
173	53.01.10	Merino wool (unclean). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry. Not more than $8·5 million may be used within the XVIIIth quota term. If less is employed within this term, then the balance shall be transferred to XIXth quotas).	13,500	—	
174	53.02.11	Animal hair suitable for spinning			
	12	Other rabbit hair			
	30	Fine animal hair not suitable for weaving	25	5	
	58.07	Chenille yarn and other			
175	54.03.10	Flax yarn (metric No. 7 and finer)	10	5	
176	54.04.10	Shoe-sewing twine (metric No. 7 and finer)	—	5	
177	55.01	Only long fibre cotton. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
178	55.05.90	Netting yarns	—	5	
179	55.09 32.07.40	Special fabric for typewriter ribbon Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours classified under heading 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing sulphur; iron oxides and hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides and iron oxides; zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	For manufacturing machine tape only. 35	— —	
	32.06.10	Only synthetic colour lakes			
	32.09.29	Other prepared colours			
180	56.01.20 02.20 03.00 04.20	Man-made, discontinuous fibre suitable for weaving; waste	200	—	
181	56.01.10 02.10 03.00 04.10	Synthetic, discontinuous fibres suitable for weaving; waste	300	—	AID (6)
182	57.02 57.04.22	Only manilla hemp Only other fibres of sisal and agave species (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
183	57.03	Only jute fibres. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	80	—	
184	57.06.10	Jute yarn. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	15	—	
185	59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic cords and twines (for specific net requirements of fishermen and for distribution through Fishing Co-operatives) (Union of Chambers' certification required, attesting to unavailability of manufacture in Turkey). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	
186	59.07.20	Tracing cloth	—	1	
187	59.15	Fire hoses with rubber lined bore; whether or not impregnated outside	—	20	
188	59.15.30	Only flax hoses	—	10	
189	59.17.11 12	Silken screening gauze Screening gauze of man-made or synthetic fibres	50	—	
190	59.17.20 90	Only pressing bags of synthetic fibres Only special fabrics used in asbestos industry	40	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
191	68.03 68.05	Processed oilstone and products of natural or agglomerated oilstone Manual whetting or polishing stones	—	10	
192	68.04.20 82.02	Only marble and brick cuttings saws	25	5	
193	68.06 68.13 20 30 40	Only wet sanding sand-paper and bonded powder or granular abrasives (excluding emery sheets with plastic, cloth and paper backing except wet-sanding sand paper; only worked asbestos and products thereof (excluding asbestos cord, vulcanized asbestos, fabrics, wicks, packing sheets, asbestos filter powder, flooring asbestos) (including gasketing sheets of klingerite type)	30	30	
194	68.04.20	Only abrasive stones for industrial use	75	25	
195	69.02.20 90	Semi-silica (SiO_2 75-85%) Only clay fire bricks of less than 50% alumina content	200	—	
196	69.09	Only ceramic utensils and articles used in laboratories, chemistry and other technical applications	—	5	
197	70.02 70.03	Enamel (rubine) glass Only glass rods and tubes (excluding tubes of outer diameter larger than 18 mm.)	200	5	
198	70.03	Glass rod and tubes of outer diameters from 18 mm. to 30 mm.	20	—	
199	70.08	Only convex safety glass (excluding non-breakable, flat, laminated, safety glass of single or multiple layers) (including non-breakable, convex, laminated, safety glass of multiple layers)	—	5	
200	70.20	Only glass fibres and fibreglass cords	5	—	
201	70.04 70.06 70.05.30	Armoured glass and other Translucent glass or decorated glass	—	5	
202	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles and phials of inert glass. (For pharmaceutical industries)	10	—	
203	70.14.10	Only incandescent lantern glass	10	5	
204	70.15.12	Sun glass lenses	—	5	
205	70.17.21 29	Glassware and utensils for laboratories, pharmaceutical and hygienic use	10	10	
206	73.01.11	Pig and tempered iron. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1	—	
207	73.03	Iron and steel scraps. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	
208	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	3,000	—	
209	73.10.10	Wire rod for manufacturing electrodes	300	—	
210	73.10.10	Wire rod (for manufacturing cold-drawn and calibrated springs)	100	—	
211	73.10.10 60	Wire rods (cold drawn or calibrated) — For nut and bolt manufacturers	50	—	
212	73.10.30 50 60	Cornered section bars Other rods of iron and steel Cold rolled or calibrated bars	—	40	
213	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates and perforated sections)	100	10	
214	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates and perforated sections). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry, for rail-road car fabrication of the Turkish State Rail-road Administration)	250	—	AID (2)
215	73.12	Ordinary iron and steel strips of only up to 25 mm. width. (For ginning and linter plants with pressing and baling facilities)	100	—	
216	73.12	Iron and steel sheets and strips, of up to 250 mm. width; metal plated (including 250 mm.) (excluding zinc galvanized; lead, copper and tin plated ones). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
217	73.12	Lead plated iron and steel strips of 56·5 to 66 mm. width and 0·14 mm. thickness. (For electrical conduit manufacturers)	25	—	
218	73.11 12 14	Iron and steel strips and wires. (For the manufacture of textile combs)	20	—	
219	73.12 73.14	Nickel plated strips of iron and steel (150 mm. or less in width) Wires of 4·20 mm. or less in diameter (for the manufacture of office files.)	30	—	
220	73.13.70 80	Iron and steel sheets (excluding black and bright sheets of all thicknesses, checker plates and all types of tin plates, 0·5-3 mm. thick galvanized sheets and lacquered tin plates). ($50,000 portion of importers' quota at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture	100	200	AID (2)
221	73.13.70	Only 0·5 mm. to 3 mm. (inclusive) thickness galvanized sheets. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	200	AID (2)
222	73.13.60	Only tin plates (excluding electrolytic plates). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	200	
223	73.14.11	Only steel wire. (For manufacturing wire brushes)	5	—	
224	73.14.30	Galvanized wires (for exporters only on the basis of requirement certificates issued by exporters' unions subject to approval by the the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
225	73.15	Alloyed and high-carbon steels (for automotive spring manufacturing only)	400	—	
226	73.18 19	Small and large bore iron and steel tubes and pipes, (excluding welded pipes of up to 40 in. diameter) Only pressure service steel pipes	200	25	
227	73.18	Only welded pipes of up to 6 in. diameter (for exhaust piping and muffler manufacture)	10	—	
228	73.18 73.19	Only drawn pipes (for steel shell copper alloy bearing manufacturers)	15	—	
229	73.20	Pipe fittings of cast iron, iron or steel (excluding cast iron and iron fittings of up to and including 2 in. and sleeves of up to and including 2 in. and sleeves of up to and including 2½ in. diameter)	15	40	
230	73.23	Only tin plated milk cans made of steel	—	10	
231	73.24	Pressure vessels of iron and steel (excluding LPG tubes and tanks)	20	—	
232	73.25	Only steel wire ropes; small and large diameter, braided ropes, capstan ropes, etc.	75	50	
233	73.29	Chains made of 13-17 mm. round wires	25	—	
234	73.31.90	Clout nails, upholsterers' nails, and grooved nails, concrete steel, iron, brick and marble nails for use with special pistols	—	20	
235	73.32	Sheet metal screws, chrome plated bolts and screws	8	10	
236	73.31.10	Horseshoe clout nails	—	150	
237	73.34	Safety pins, hairclips, curlers and similar (excluding pins, hair clips, hair pins)	—	5	
238	73.37.10 84.01.20	Only central heater and steam boiler parts (excluding radiator segments)	10	5	
239	74.10	Extra-supple braided cables of electrolytic, tempered copper wires of 0·05-0·07 mm. diameter). (For manufacturers of electrical brushes)	5	—	
240	74.03.19 74.07.90	Only round solid phosphor-bronze bars of 25 to 150 mm. diameter; and only tubular types of 150 to 250 mm.	—	5	
241	74.03.22	Only brass wire (for ball point nib spare manufacturers)	10	—	
242	74.03.29 74.05 74.06.10 74.07.10 74.08	Other copper alloy wires Copper foils and strips Copper powder Brass tubes Pipe fittings	50	10	
243	74.05	Copper and brass foils and strips. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
224	74.07	Double wall copper tubes, copper tubes of 10 mm. diameter or less and smaller capillary tubes	15	5	
245	74.03 19	Only specially alloyed copper electrodes (for tube and chain manufacturers)	20	—	
246	74.11	Woven copper mesh wire (only screen wire for industrial use)	10	—	
247	76.02.15	Aluminium sections (excluding facade sections, doors and windows)	10	—	
248	76.02.19	Aluminium wire rods. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
249	76.02.11	Only aluminium wire (for steel core aluminium conductor manufacturers)	1	—	
250	76.05 76.13 76.16.10	Only aluminium flakes Wire gauze, woven mesh scoop wire of aluminium Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (excluding washers)	15	10	
251	76.03 76.07	Aluminium sheets, plates, foils and strips Aluminium pipe fittings	40	10	
252	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.22 84.10.23 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete sprinkler systems, necessary piping therefor, and other accessories (excluding LPG tubes, kerosene stoves, city gas stoves and cocks therefor). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	50	

(*Continued on next page*)

Mr. Derek Pritchard, chairman of the British National Export Council, visited the Central Office of Information's London headquarters on January 6. Mr. Pritchard was received and introduced to the work of the COI by Sir Fife Clark, director general, and Mr. Donald Kerr, controller (overseas), and then took part in discussions with the directors and other senior officers of the Overseas Press Services, Photographs, Radio, Exhibitions, and Films and Television Divisions. The photograph shows Mr. Pritchard (left) with Sir Fife Clark.

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
253	78.01.10	Only virgin lead of 99·97% purity (for battery, cable, metal bearing, galvanized sheet steel, solder wire and red lead industries only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	600	—	
254	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and aluminium-zinc alloys containing at least 94% zinc. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
255	79.02 79.03 79.06.10	Solid rods, sections and wires of zinc Zinc sheets, foils and strips, zinc powder and flakes Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and similar articles	75	25	
256	82.01.30 40	Sickles Scythes	—	80	
257	82.02	Only saw blades (excluding carpenters' band saw blades, carpenters' hand saws, hand back-saws and flat strip saw blades for mechanical saws	10	10	
258	82.02 82.05	Only saw blades Only drill bits. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	10	
259	82.03 82.04	Hand tools Other hand tools (excluding cast iron bench or rotary vices, trowels, sledgehammers, carpenters and joiners' planes, block planes, bench planes, bullnose planes, and similar woodshaving, wooden body hand tools, hammers with metal end of 2 kg. size; jig saw blades, jig saw sets and lash curlers)	—	25	
260	82.05	Replaceable components and devices for pressure indenting, stamping, screw thread cutting and similar machinery and tools (excluding drill bits and speed steel cutter bits for machine tools)	—	125	
261	82.10	Cutting edges for blades under Heading No. 82.09	15	—	
262	82.11.21 82.11.23 82.12 82.13.10 21 22 23	Only metallic safety razors Straight razors Scissors and scissors blades Manicure and pedicure tools and sets Hair clippers Animal hair clippers Cutters for hair and animal hair clippers	—	25	
263	83.01	Only locks of types not manufactured in Turkey due to material or mechanical peculiarities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
264	83.01	Combination locks for safes	—	1	
265	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (excluding storm lanterns)	—	10	
266	83.09	Products of base metals (excluding snaps and buckles)	5	5	
267	83.13 84.61	Special valves for aerosol bombs	25	—	
268	83.13 39.07 32.12	Only barrel plugs, flanges, name-tag rings Plastic plugs and gaskets Dope	For manufacturers of 180-litre size and larger drums. 30	—	
269	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of higher than 15 h.p. rating (excluding outboard marine motors	—	250	
270	84.06.40 80	Gasoline and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. rating and smaller (excluding outboard motors)	—	100	
271	84.06.40 80	Gasoline and other internal combustion engines of higher than 15 h.p. rating (excluding outboard motors)	—	40	
272	84.06.90	Only cylinder blocks, crankcases, valve covers (excluding two cylinder and blocks up to 15 h.p.)	—	50	
273	84.06.90	Only unfinished engine blocks (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	300	—	
274	84.07 84.08	Hydraulic wheels, turbines and other hydraulic engines Other engines and power generators	—	2	
275	84.10.10 21	Dispensing pumps with price indicators and bulk measuring systems. Liquid elevators	—	25	
276	84.10.22	Motor pumps and turbo-pumps (excluding centrifugal water pumps of single and multi-stages of up to and including 250 cu.m. capacity driven by diesel engines or other prime movers of up to and including 15 h.p. any and all deepwell pumps irrespective of prime movers of up to and including 15 h.p. any and all deepwell pumps irrespective of prime movers and in-line pumps without base or pedestal) (submersible pumps included)	400	100	
	23	Liquid pumps (excluding deepwell pumps and centrifugal water pumps of single and multiple stages and of all kinds up to and including 250 cu.m. (submersible pumps included)			
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor-pumps, turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, free piston generators, fans and the like (excluding manual operated air pumps for tyres)			
277	84.11	Only gas compressors of over 8 h.p. rating (for the fabrication of industrial type refrigeration installations)	50	—	
278	74.07 74.08 76.03 84.61	Only copper tubes of up to 10 mm. dia. and fittings therefor Only aluminium sheets in rolls Only solenoid and gas-controlled valves (excluding valves and expansion valves used on LPG bottles, LPG-burning furnaces, LPG bottles, city gas burners and cocks	For manufacturers of air-conditioning equipment. 40	—	
	84.15.90 84.11	Only dryers Compressors above 1 h.p. rating			
279	84.12	Only air conditioners for vehicular use	—	5	
280	84.14.20	Only heating coils for bakery ovens	15	—	
281	84.15.90	Only hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators (expansion valves) for refrigerators, or refrigeration units comprising above parts (excluding cords and plugs)	—	25	
282	84.15.90	Only hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators, (expansion valves), filters, humidity absorbers capillary tubes for refrigerators, or refrigeration units comprising above parts (excluding cords and plugs)	For commercial type refrigerator manufacturers. 100	—	
	84.11 84.17	Only gas compressors Only condensors of commercial type refrigerators			
283	84.17	Only autoclaves, sterilizers, hot air chambers for medical use; laboratory machines	—	40	
	84.18	Only motor-driven centrifuges for medical applications			
284	84.17	Only block sterilizers	—	50	
285	84.17	Fumigation plant equipment and machinery. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	1	
286	84.18.10	Cream separators (those with capacities higher than 100 litres per hour). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	10	
287	84.18.40	Only cream balls (for cream separators)	10	—	
288	84.20.10 21	Only automatic dial scales and automatic dial bascules	—	30	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
289	84.20.30	Only innerworks and mechanisms, for automatic dial scales and weighing machines (excluding body, body base sheeting, platforms and bowls, platform carriers, jointed linkage, spider carrier, dial plate, weight remover levers, front and rear housing sheeting, springs, pins, clips, screws, legs, and bumper rubbers) (for manufacturers of automatic dial type weighing machines and balances only)	20	—	
290	84.21.11 90	Sprayers and dusters used in agricultural pesticide and germicide applications (excluding liquid chemical sprayers; motorless, hand or back and chest carried manual pulverizers; and stretcher type, motor operated pulverizers; and dusters driven through the tractor tail shaft trolley type, power operated pulverizers of smaller than 250 litre capacity) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	900	
291	84.21.20	Only special type of fire extinguishers used for transportation vehicles	—	5	
292	84.21.30 90	Only spray guns, parts therefor	—	10	
293	84.22.20	Machinery and equipment for lifting, elevating, unloading and transporting, (excluding elevators, dumping gear of dump trucks up to 15 tons capacity, mechanical and hydraulic jacks of up to 50 ton capacity used on automotive vehicles, stationary and mobile tower winches, and manual and power operated gantry bridges of up to 30 tons lifting capacity and belt type conveyors of up to 1 m. width	—	50	
294	84.23	Only stationary and mobile machinery and equipment for earth digging, boring excavation, drilling, removal and grading and levelling	—	1	
295	84.22.20	Hydraulic straightening rams, floor jacks and hydraulic jacks, used as tools on automotive vehicles	—	20	
296	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines for agricultural crops. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	1700	AID (2)
297	84.37.20	Only hand knitting machines (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	10	—	
298	84.40.90	Miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding inner and outer vessels and tanks)	140	10	
299	84.41.10	Only industrial sewing machines (To be imported solely by manufacturers' legally authorized agents)	—	50	
300	84.41.90	Other miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding machine body, table, wheel, hinges, thread spindle, pedestal and cabinet parts	—	10	
301	84.41.90	Only main shaft, ball, housing, cock shaft cam, needle shaft, compressing leg shaft, compressing leg, needle holder, fork, regulator guides and arm (excluding cover connecting arm, spoon, spoon activator, cam, fork, pinion spindle, complete shuttle gear, shuttle housing (except body) relay, crocheting attachment, crocheting parts (except arm) needle holder bushing, needle shaft connecting arm and socket, fork connector for household type sewing machines	—	5	
302	84.45	Machine tools for working of metal and metallic carbides (excluding standard shop lathes 1 through 2.5 m. centres and 18-24 cm. center heights)	—	25	
	84.46	Machine tools for working optical glasses			
303	84.49	Pneumatic or motor-powered hand tools and machines (excluding those powered with electric motors)			
	85.05	Electro-mechanic and mechanical tools for manual operation	100	50	
304	84.51	Typewriters (those with standard Turkish keyboard only) (excluding portables)	—	25	
305	84.52.10	Calculators (excluding manual calculators)			
	84.53	Statistical and similar machines (computors) working with punched or perforated cards	—	70	
306	84.52.90	Only accounting machines, postmeters (postage mark stamping machines) and ticket printer-dispensers)	—	80	
307	84.54.10 20	Duplicating machines	—	20	
308	84.54.30	Addressing machine			
		Coin and banknote sorting, counting and packaging machines	—	15	

(*Continued on next page*)

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TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
309	84.54.90	Only manual crank pencil sharpeners	—	10	
310	84.61	Only valves for pressure gas tubes and acid, pressure reducer valves and thermostatic valves; components and appurtenances for such; steam valves of above 10 atm. pressure service class; valves used as spares for machines, engines, etc. (excluding LPG tubes, LPG stoves, city-gas stoves, expansion valves and cocks for the latter)	225	10	
311	84.63	Steel shell, copper alloy bearings whether or not coated with any substance (excluding those with copper alloy top layers to be used as bearings)	—	30	
312	85.01.22	Generating sets (except those coupled with diesel engines not exceeding 15 h.p.)	—	80	
313	85.01.31 32	Electric motors, power rating under 10 h.p. (excluding 10 h.p.). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	1	
314	85.01.33	Electric motors (up to and including 15 h.p.). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	10	10	
315	85.01.33	Electric motors, over 15 h.p.	—	15	
316	85.01.50	Only inductance and reactance coils used in radio sets, and other inductance and reactance coils without iron core, weighing not more than 300 gr.	—	25	
317	85.01.90	Accessories and other parts (excluding body and chassis, reactance and inductance coils, windings and brushes) (for the manufacture of rectifiers)	25	—	
318	85.03	Only mercury dry cells for hearing aids	—	5	
319	85.04.10	Only alkaline storage batteries (excluding lead plate batteries)	—	5	
320	85.04.20	Stationary type battery plates, of thicknesses 5 mm. and over			
	90	Only other parts and accessories for alkali type storage batteries (excluding those for lead plate batteries and those liberated for import)	—	5	
321	85.06	Spare parts for electro-mechanic household appliances (excluding bodies, covers, skids, pedestals and motors, fan and vacuum cleaner parts)	—	5	
322	85.09	Electric lighting, illuminating and signalling devices for bicycles and the like and automotive vehicles; windscreen wipers, defrosters (excluding plastic headlight, tail-light and signal lamp lenses)	—	80	
323	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for laboratory and industrial uses	20	10	
324	85.11.20	Electrical soldering and cutting tools and electrical machines and equipment fitted with power generators, for welding, soldering and cutting operations (excluding welding transformers) (including seam welding transformer machines)	20	10	
325	85.13	Teleprinters, telephone switchboards of more than 70 extensions and telephone sets with one extension button, maximum	—	20	
326	85.14.11	Microphones for telephone sets	—	15	
	12	Other microphones			
	20	Loudspeakers			
327	85.15.90 85.19.10	Only telescopic antennae, band selectors; vibrators for automobile radios and ferrite bars)	—	15	
328	85.17	Only fire and safety alarm devices	—	5	
329	85.18	Electrical condensers	500	250	
330	85.19.10	Only fuses for higher than 6,300V. service tension and cartridges for same; remote controlled switches, thermal and magnetic switches, thermo-magnetic switches, lightning arrestors and Star/ Delta switches above 35-A ratings	—	50	
331	85.19.10	Only automatic switches	For control and distribution panel manufacturers.		
	85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts			
	90.26.10	Only kilowatt hour meters; 3-phase only	75	—	
332	85.19.90	Only parts of push buttons and bronze socket hoods (excluding external protective bodies, sleeves and bulb holders). (For the manufacturers of push-buttons and bronze sockets)	25	—	
333	85.20.10	Illumination bulbs of above 1,600V.			
	20	Only fluorescent illumination tubes (excluding straight cylindrical of 20-45 mm. diameter and 35 to 175 cm. length)	—	10	
	80	Electric arc lamps			
334	85.20.70	Medical, surgical, dental and veterinary bulbs and tubes (excluding mercury vapour tubes and bulbs of up to and including 1,000W.)	20	10	
335	85.22	Clockwork washing and cleaning units	—	5	
336	85.22.90	Only electrical detonators for blasting explosives)	—	5	
337	85.23.10	Undergound and underwater cables only, up to 15 kV. lead sheathed, paper tape insulated (type NKBA). (At the disposal of the of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
338	85.23.10 20	Metallic, plastic, rubber, etc., sheathed underground and underwater cables (excluding low tension – up to 15 kV. – underground cables thermoplastic insulated and paper insulated lead sheathed types (type NKBA) and underground telephone cables with 40 or less conductors)	20	50	
339	85.23.90	Round section enamelled wires of less than 0·10 mm. or larger than 3 mm. (including 3mm.) and rectangular section enamelled wires of over and including 10 sq. mm.	10	5	
340	85.25	Only high-tension insulators of types internationally classified as chain insulators	—	5	
341	85.25 85.26	Only porcelain insulators for spark plug manufacture	30	—	
342	85.26	Insulating fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts (excluding fittings and parts for the machinery excluded from imports under 85.19.10)	25	10	
343	87.01	Tractors (qualifications to be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	500	AID (2)
345	87.14.30	Single and tandem axles, 5th wheels, 5th wheel couplers, and automatic traction hooks for over 10-ton capacity industrial trailers and semi-trailers.	For manufacturers of refrigerated vans, industrial trailers and semi-trailers.		
	84.10 84.22.90	Only hydraulic rams and telescoping cylinders only	100	—	
346	87.02.11 13	Dumper bodies and dumper trucks and ordinary trucks of 15-ton and larger payload capacity. (To be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
347	87.02.13 87.04.90	Trucks, pick-up trucks and their motorized chassis (excluding metallic and wooden beds). (To be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers) (excluding panel trucks). (To be used through the decision of the Council of Ministers)	—	1	
348	87.06	Only doors, fenders and safety belts	—	20	
349	87.06	Only spring shackles and fittings therefor, parking brake drums, gas tanks, automotive and tractor wheel drums	—	100	
350	87.07.10	Motor-power platform trucks and similar equipment for handling goods, stacking and similar operations at factories, warehouses, etc. (irrespective of the kind of prime mover) tractors of type used on rails (complete or incomplete)	—	20	
351	87.12	Parts, components and accessories for vehicles under Heading Nos. 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (excluding frames and handlebars, saddles, luggage racks, fenders, handle grips, tools and tool bags, rear forks, and the front forks of bicycles)	—	20	
352	88.02.20 30	Only agricultural sprayer airplanes, motorless fuselages and helicopters. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	100	
353	90.01 90.02	All types of prisms, lenses, reflectors and other optical articles (excluding hand mirrors, optical mirrors, concave mirrors and objective and oculars for microscopes)	—	10	
354	90.03	Only metallic spectacle frames (excluding those designed with plastics)	—	2	
355	90.03	Only metallic parts for spectacle frames	—	5	
356	90.07.11	Photography apparatus	—	5	
357	90.07	Only equipment for microfilming, and parts therefor			
	90.09	Only microfilm reading and enlarging equipment and parts therefor.	—	10	
358	90.08	Cinema equipment up to but excluding 16 mm. and sound or silent projectors	—	15	
	90.09	Still (slide) projectors, photographic enlargers and reducers			
359	90.08	Only cinema equipment 16 mm. and silent or sound projectors	—	20	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
360	90.08	Cinema equipment of 35 mm. or larger, and silent or sound projectors	—	25	
361	90.13	Optical instruments and apparatus	—	15	
362	90.16	Designing and drafting instruments (including metallic bubble levels, trisquares and rulers) (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' tape measures, drafting desks, bubble levels, rulers, trisquares, protractors, curves, pantographs, and students' compasses of the type not sold in special boxes and not containing ink nibs)	—	5	
363	90.18.10	Only masks used in agricultural chemical applications	—	5	
364	90.19	Only false teeth of plastic base	—	2	
365	90.26.10	Only kilowatt-hour meters, 3-phase	—	20	
366	90.28	Fish locating equipment and depth rangers (echo sounders only). (For aquatic producers only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
367	91.01	Pocket watches, wrist watches and the like	—	50	
368	91.07	Movements for pocket and wrist watches	—	10	
369	91.02.10 91.04	Alarm clocks of all descriptions (excluding external bell alarm clocks)	—	5	
370	91.05	Time-printer clocks for workmen's checking and check-out, recorders	—	5	
371	91.06	Time-switches with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motors (excluding hallway automatic light switches)	—	10	
	91.09	Only spring-loaded pegs for wrist bands, watch-hooks for pocket watches			
372	92.01	Pianos, harpsichords and other string instruments with keyboard	—	10	
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (excluding mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe organs, harmoniums and other keyboard and reed instruments			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas, mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (excluding tambourines, drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic and electronic and similar musical instruments			
373	92.12.41	Only classical music records. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Education)	—	5	
374	92.12.49	Sound recording tapes in spools	—	5	
375	92.12.49	Spool type magnetic tapes for electronic computing and statistics machines used for recording information	—	5	
376	92.13	Sundry parts, components and accessories for instruments under Heading No. 92.11 (excluding body, disc, box and frame)	—	5	
377	94.02.20	Only dentists' chairs and operating tables with reclining, rotating and elevating movements)	—	10	
378	96.02.21	Artists' brushes of all descriptions	—	3	
379	97.03	Only miniature motors for toys	2	—	
380	98.01	Only snap fasteners	—	5	
381	98.02	Only zipper slides and stops	25	—	
382	98.03.20	Fountain pens (including sliding pencils) (excluding ball point pens)	—	5	
	70	Fountain pens (excluding ball point pens)			
383	98.03.50 90	Only all types of spare parts and accessories for fountain pens (excluding body and cap)	25	5	
384	98.05.10	Pencils			
	20	Pencil leads			
	30	Only drawing chalks (excluding tailors' pattern chalks)	—	5	
385	98.05.90	Pastel crayons for art and education	—	5	
386	98.07.90	Only manual numbering machines	—	1	
387	98.09.20	Other	—	1	
388	98.15	Only steel vacuum flasks	—	5	
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY INDUSTRIES**			
389	Miscellan.	Articles required in connection with production and assembly of tractors (including unassembled tractors)	3,000	—	AID (2)
390	,,	Articles required in connection with truck, pick-up and mini-bus, field cars, and 5th wheel fitted truck-tractor assembly only (excluding metallic and wooden boxes) (For makes and types licensed for production in accordance with chapter III, Art. 1. of the Assembly Industries Regulations)	2,500	—	AID (2)
391	,,	Only motorized bus chassis, and articles required for bus body assembly	500	—	AID (2)
392	,,	Articles for automobile manufacture (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	AID (2)
393	,,	Articles required for refrigerator production	700	—	
394	,,	Materials for radio production	500	—	
395	,,	Materials for electric shaver production	10	—	
396	,,	Materials for record player production	15	—	
397	Miscellan.	Materials for tape recorder production	20	—	
398	,,	Materials for elevator and escalator production	150	—	AID (2)
399	,,	Materials for vacuum cleaner production	60	—	AID (2)
400	,,	Materials for automatic telephone switchboard production	60	—	
401	,,	Only materials for typewriter and calculator production	40	—	
402	,,	Only materials for bus chassis manufacture (for makes and types to be permitted by the Ministry of Industry only)	300	—	
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
403	Miscellan.	Necessary import materials for tyre manufacturers	700	—	AID (2)
404	,,	Materials for electronic equipment manufacture	30	—	
405	,,	Materials for liquid fuel burner manufacture	300	—	
406	,,	Materials for LPG burner and radiant manufacture	20	—	
407	,,	Materials for dry-cell manufacture	600	—	
408	,,	Materials for LPG tube, valves, expansion valves, and cocks manufacture	100	—	
409	,,	Materials for power and distribution transformer manufacture	75	—	
410	,,	Materials for sewing machine manufacture	300	—	
411	,,	Materials for washing machine manufacture	200	—	
412	,,	Materials for construction machinery manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
413	,,	Necessary import materials for vegetable oil manufacturers equipped with hydrogenation facilities	150	—	
414	,,	Materials for machine lathe manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
415	,,	Materials for air compressor manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
416	,,	Materials for textile looms manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
417	,,	Materials for bus body manufacture only. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
418	,,	Materials for power-meter manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	120	—	
419	,,	Materials for motor powered agricultural pulverizer manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
420	,,	Materials for manufacture of machinery for olive oil production. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
421	,,	Materials for manufacture of industrial furnaces (ovens). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	—	
422	,,	Materials for electric motor manufacture	200	—	
423	,,	Materials required for manufacture of thermoplastic insulated conductors	1,000	—	
424	,,	Materials for loudspeaker manufacture	40	—	
425	,,	Materials required for manufacturing motorcycles and three-wheel transport vehicles	200	—	
426	,,	Materials required for manufacturing bicycles	150	—	
427	,,	Materials required for manufacturing paints	800	—	
428	,,	Materials required for manufacturing cooling units of refrigerators. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
429	,,	Materials required for manufacture of water tube and flame tube, high pressure steam boilers and LPG tanks larger than 8m3. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
430	,,	Materials required by manufacturers of electric light bulbs	250	—	
431	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing leathers	150	—	
432	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing brake and clutch linings	125	—	AID (2)
433	,,	Commodities required for manufacture of harvester-threshers. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
434	,,	Import ingredients for preparation of soft drink concentrates	40	—	
		OTHER QUOTAS FALLING WITHIN MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF HEADING			
435	Miscellan.	Emergency requirement commodities for pharmaceutical factories and laboratories. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	200	—	AID (7)
436	,,	Emergency requirements of private enterprise industries. (At the disposal of the Union of Chambers)	700	—	AID (7)

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
437	,,	Emergency requirements of State enterprises ($400,000 for the emergency requirements of the Integral Iron and Steel Mills, Eregli). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry) . . .	1,250	—	AID (7)
438	,,	For the requirements of Keban Dam contractors. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	—	100	AID (2)
439	,,	For State enterprise investments (machinery and equipment) (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	25,000	—	AID (2)
440	,,	Private enterprise investments (plant and equipment) (xx). (At the disposal of the Union of Chambers)	8,000	—	AID (2)
441	,,	Private enterprise investments (plant and equipment) (xx). (At the disposal of the Industrial Development Bank) . . .	2,000	—	AID (2)
442	,,	Stabilizing and reserve funds (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	2,000	—	AID (2)
443	,,	Against the State Supply Office requirements and those of other Ministries and Governmental Departments. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance) . .	—	1,500	AID (2)
444	,,	Materials included under current import lists – for requirements of artisans and small trades (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	
445	,,	For requirements of producers of aquatic products. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	50	
446	,,	For procurement of ships (xx). (At the disposal of Ship Co-ordination Board)	—	1,000	
447	,,	For materials required for shipbuilding and repairing (xx). (At the disposal of Ship Co-ordination Board)	4,000	—	
448	,,	For sports goods requirements. (At the disposal of the General Directorate of Physical Training) . . .	—	50	
449	,,	Surplus goods importation (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
450	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the agricultural sector. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	450	
451	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the communications sector (including TCDD-State Railways requirements). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Communications)	1,000	—	
452	,,	For goods required for touristic purposes and facilities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Tourism and Information) . . .	200	—	
453	,,	For emergency requirements of the State sector, for petroleum exploration, drilling and refinery operations, power and mining operations and enterprises. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources) .	2,000	—	
454	,,	For plant and machinery requirements of contractors, in connection with Official Sector Contractual works. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Public Works)	2,000	—	AID (2)
455	,,	For importation of special apparatus, implements and conveyances for invalids. (At the disposal of Red Crescent)	—	20	
456	,,	Medicine and chemicals not included under existing Import Lists. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	45	
457	,,	For the Izmir International Fair (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10,000	
458	,,	For investment requirements by Turkish workers abroad. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	1	—	

(x) Amount indicated against this quota is annual, and balances outstanding from Quota XVIII, shall be available under Quota XIX.

(xx) Amount indicated against this quota is for the six-month period; and the unused balances therefrom shall be used within the cycle of XIXth Quota.

Notes:

(1) If no statistical numbers are indicated against the Tariff headings included in this list, all the statistical numbers indicated in the 'Customs entry Tariff Schedules' for the said heading shall be deemed to be included.

(2) Unless specifically annotated with restrictive provisions such as 'only' or 'excluding' all commodity descriptions in this list shall be inclusive of any and all articles enumerated under the respective item numbers in the 'Customs Entry Tariff Schedules'.

(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the import lists. However, goods included in the liberalization lists may not be imported against these quotas. Provisions and stipulations regarding changes in commodities are reserved.

AID allocations:

AID (1). Wholly AID.

AID (2). Partly AID.

AID (3). Partly AID. 20 denier (inclusive) and finer gauges and polypropylene shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (4). Wholly AID. 20 denier (inclusive) and finer gauges, polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl base ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) and ultrapan cords shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (5). Wholly AID. Those of 20 deniers or less and those of a polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl base ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resouces.

AID (6). Wholly AID. Those of a polyester and polypropylene base shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (7). Partly AID. Applications for up to $5,000 shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

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PAKISTAN

Import licensing policy

NOTICES ABOUT Pakistan's import policy were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1966 (pages 250/251) and August 12, 1966 (page 449).

The Pakistan import licensing authorities have now announced measures which have the effect of suspending the opening of letters of credit for the import of 'Free List' items against Pakistan's own free foreign exchange resources. At the same time they have announced that technical books, journals and magazines cannot be imported under the 'Free List' against Pakistan's own free foreign exchange resources.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government has declared the undermentioned industries and products to be 'pioneer industries' and 'pioneer products' under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
1. Metal working	Liquid petroleum gas cylinders
2. Phonographic record manufacturing	Phonographic records
3. Chemical	Sodium silicate
4. Petro-chemicals	(a) Hydro carbon solvents (b) Chemical solvents (c) Basic and intermediate chemicals
5. Manufacture of non-ferous metals	Copper drawn products (excluding wires)

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate these products appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 18, 1966, page 1299. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2273), quoting reference CRE 6197/4/G.

Import restrictions

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received Notice to Singapore Importers No. 3 which states that, with effect from January 14, 1967, all imports of Filament Electric Bulbs of 40, 60 and 100 watts of 110 volt (Codes 729 214-2; 729 215-2) from any country, will have to be covered by specific import licences approved by the Singapore Imports and Exports Control and Registration Department.

A Notification published in the Singapore Government *Gazette Extraordinary* amends the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by placing the said goods on a specific import licensing basis. Such specific import licences will be required for all imports by sea, air, road or rail, and will be restricted to quotas to be issued by the Singapore Imports and Exports Control and Registration Department.

Quotas will be restricted to 50 per cent of an applicant's proved imports for 1966 and will be issued at intervals of three months commencing January 15, 1967.

JAMAICA

Import licensing arrangements

THE LIST of Exceptions to the Jamaican Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal* of August 26, 1966, page 556) has been further amended.

(i) by the addition of the following sub-paragraph to item 72 – manufactures of metal –
(t) Paper clips, and
(ii) by the addition of the following new item –
136. Sweeteners, artificial.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

BRITISH HONDURAS

Customs tariff changes

THE BRITISH HONDURAS *Gazette Extraordinary* of December 3, 1966, contained a Resolution which amended the First Schedule to the Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance as follows:

First Schedule (Import Duties):
(i) by increasing the duty on item 165 'Motor spirit' to $BH 0·23 per gallon (preferential) and $BH 0·28 per gallon (general);
(ii) by the deletion of items 331, 423 and 425 and the substitution of the following new items:

Item No.	Class or Description of Goods	Rates of Duty	
		Preferential	General
331	Galvanized iron sheets (flat or corrugated) excluding guttering, ridging, elbows and downpipes	15%	25%
331A	Guttering, ridging, elbows and downpipes	30%	40%
423	Motor cars and station wagons, where the c.i.f. value:		
	(a) does not exceed $2,500	30%	45%
	(b) exceeds $2,500	60%	75%
425	Motor buses (complete)	15%	30%

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

PERU

Amendments to the import tariff

IT HAS BEEN reported to the Peruvian journal *El Peruano* of December 28, 1966, that Supreme Resolution No. 1284-H has modified the duties of the undermentioned items referring to starches as follows:

Tariff heading	Description	New Specific Duty (Soles per gross kilo)
11.01.0.04	Maize flour	7.00
11.05.0.01	Potato flour	5.00
11.08.1.01	Wheat starch	3.00
11.08.1.02	Maize starch	7.00
11.08.2.01	Potato starch (chuno)	7.00
11.08.2.99	Other starches obtained from roots, tubers, pith and other similar parts of plants	5.00

The above resolution came into force on the day of publication in *El Peruano* (i.e. December 28, 1966).

Products covered by the above-mentioned tariff headings which are being held in the Customs or which were despatched before the date of the present resolution according to the date on the consular invoices shall be cleared at the previous rates of duty provided a request for customs clearance is made within 15 days of the publication of this resolution or of the arrival of the goods in Peru.

ALGERIA

State purchasing monopolies (i)

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of December 13, 1966 announced that as from January 1, 1967 all imports of margarine of tariff number 15-13 would be the responsibility of ONACO (*Office National de Commer-*

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ALGERIA, *continued*

cialisation). This was a monopoly formerly granted to GAIRLAC (*Groupement d'Achat d'Importation et de Repartition des Laits de Conserves*) (see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 9, 1965—page 816).

State purchasing monopolies (ii)

TWO NOTICES in the Algerian *Journal Officiel* of December 16, 1966 announced that as from that date all imports of the following would also be the responsibility of ONACO:

Tariff Number	Description
04-06	Natural honey.
09-04 A II and B II	Pimento (of the genus *Capsicum* or the genus *Pimenta*).
16-01	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood.
16-02	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal.
16-03	Meat extracts and meat juices.
16-04	Prepared or preserved fish, including caviar and caviar substitutes.
16-05	Crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or preserved.
17-02 B	Glucose and glucose syrup.
20-01	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard.
20-02	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.
20-05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar.
20-06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit.
20-07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing spirit.
21-05	Soups and broths, in liquid, solid or powder form.
22-01 A	Natural or artificial mineral waters, aerated waters.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 479-81).

GHANA

Import licensing amendment

IN A NOTICE published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* of January 13 an amendment was made to Notice to Importers No. 272, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 13, pages 113-114. Item 013-110 should now read as follows:

Customs Item No.	*Description of Commodity.*
013-110	Fish fresh, chilled or frozen not caught by Ghanaian owned-vessels.

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Global import quotas January—June 1967

IT HAS BEEN announced in Abidjan, Ivory Coast Republic, that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods for the first half of this year:

(£1 = 691 C.F.A. francs)

Quota No.	Description	Values ('000 C.F.A. francs)
1	Milk products	10,000
3	Beer	5,000
4A	Various drinks except beer	110,000
4B	Wines in bulk	20,000
5	Other sugars and confectionery	10,000
6A	Fresh fruit and vegetables	45,000
6B	Foodstuffs (other products)	45,000
7	Tobacco	70,000
9	Mineral and metal products	20,000
11	Pharmaceuticals, colouring matters and insecticides	20,000
12	Plastics materials	15,000
13	Rubber and tyres	7,000
14	Chemical products	75,000
15	Printed cotton fabrics and printing costs	400,000
16	Non-printed fabrics, blankets	75,000
18	Knitted goods, clothing, secondhand clothing	35,000
19	Kitchen and household ware, tools and cutlery	200,000
20	Table 12. Air conditioners and refrigerators	25,000
	Table 13. Office machinery	30,000
	Table 14. Domestic radio equipment	20,000
	Table 15. Photographic equipment	15,000
	Table 16. Watches and clocks	15,000
	Table 17. Other mechanical and electrical equipment	35,000
22	Cycles and motor cycles	10,000
24	Miscellaneous	120,000

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

RHODESIA

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1967 (No. 1) published as Rhodesia Notice No. 30 on January 13, amends the Rhodesian Customs Tariff as follows:

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
65	Clothing: By the repeal of paragraph (j) and by the substitution of: (j) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, lumber jackets, blouses and similar garments: knitted or crocheted: (i) Of a chest measurement of more than 32 inches: (A) Of fabrics containing 100% of cotton *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 9s. 9d.	30% £0 7s. 6d.	30% £0 7s. 6d.	20% £0 7s. 1½d. whichever duty shall be the greater.
	(B) Other . . *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 12s. 3d.	30% £0 10s. 0d.	30% £0 10s. 0d.	20% £0 9s. 7½d. whichever duty shall be the greater.
	(ii) Other: (A) Of fabrics containing 100% of cotton *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 4s. 3d.	30% £0 3s. 6d.	30% £0 3s. 6d.	20% £0 3s. 1½d. whichever duty shall be the greater.
	(B) Other . . *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 5s. 3d.	30% £0 4s. 6d.	30% £0 4s. 6d.	20% £0 4s. 1½d. whichever duty shall be the greater.
72	(2) Plastic sheeting and strip (not including regenerated cellulose film), pliable: in the piece or in the length; and pliable foam or sponge plastic in block form: By the repeal of paragraph (a) of sub-item (2) and by the substitution of: (a) Pliable foam or sponge plastic in the piece, in the length or in block form, but excluding pliable foam or sponge plastic bonded to textile fabrics of an overall thickness of less than ·1 inch *ad val.* or per lb. less *ad val.*	40% £0 4s. 6d.	30% £0 2s. 6d.	30% £0 2s. 6d.	15% £0 2s. 6d. — 15% whichever duty shall be the greater.
216	By the repeal of sub-item (1) and by the substitution of: (1) Human blood, whole or concentrated, and albumin derived from human blood; substances derived from human or animal blood or tissue and being of a kind used principally or solely for the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of disease or affections of the human body, viz., plasma, normal serum, serum globulins, fibrin, fibrinogen, thrombin or thromboplastin: whether or not in citrate, dextrose or anticoagulant dispersion; antisera, toxins, toxoids, anti-toxins, bacterial and viral vaccines, snake and bee venom, bacteriophage, skin or bone grafts; and diagnostic reagents of microbial origin . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1967 (No. 23), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 31 of January 13, amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1966, to the following extent:

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
FIRST SCHEDULE (a) by the repeal of the following item: Ex 72 (2) (a) Pliable foam or sponge plastic bonded to textile fabrics; of an overall thickness of less than ·1 inch . . . *ad val.*	40%	20%	20%	5%
(b) by the insertion, under the appropriate headings, of the following item: Ex 65 Clothing: (j) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, lumber jackets, blouses and similar garments: knitted or crocheted: ex (ii) Other, of a chest measurement of 20 inches or less: (A) Of fabrics containing 100% of cotton *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 2s. 4½d.	30% £0 1s. 7½d.	30% £0 1s. 7½d.	20% £0 1s. 3d. whichever duty shall be the greater.
(B) Other. . *ad val.* or per garment	40% £0 2s. 4½d.	30% £0 1s. 7½d.	30% £0 1s. 7½d.	20% £0 1s. 3d. whichever duty shall be the greater.

Import Control Regulations, 1967

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 16, 1966 (page 1545) of a preliminary announcement by the South African Minister of Economic Affairs concerning import control for 1967. A copy has now been received of Government Notice R.2083, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 23, 1966, which sets out in detail the Import Control Regulations for 1967.

The regulations cover five groups of commodities, as follows:

1. FREE LIST

This group consists of goods which may be imported from any country without an import permit. Included in the group are a number of items which were brought under import quota control in August 1965 and have now been freed from control. The Free List is given in full as Schedule I to this notice.

2. CAPITAL PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND RAW MATERIALS

Permits for the import of these goods, required by industry, agriculture and mining, will be granted on the following basis:

(i) to merchants who import for re-sale – according to such quotas as may be authorized from time to time;
(ii) to manufacturers who import for their own use –
  (a) for raw materials – on the basis of consumption (on application, permits will be granted for an amount equal to the difference between the cost of the stock on hand of similar goods at the time of application and the cost of six months' stock at the current rate of consumption);
  (b) for capital plant and equipment – on the basis of essentiality.

In all cases, however, both manufacturers and merchants are expected to obtain their requirements of the goods and capital plant and equipment covered by this group from local sources whenever it is possible to do so.

The initial 1967 allocations for raw materials imported by merchants will be 50 per cent of the importer's imports during the calendar year 1964 for which he can produce stamped customs prime bills of entry.

Merchant importers of capital plant and equipment will get the following initial 1967 allocations:

(a) for that with an f.o.b. price not exceeding R1,000 per single unit – 50 per cent of their 1964 imports;
(b) for machine tools – 50 per cent of their 1964 imports (thereafter they will be permitted to maintain a stock level equal to six months, based on current sales).

For plant and equipment with an f.o.b. price exceeding R1,000 per single unit merchant importers must make application on a prescribed form Excon 81.

Discussions are taking place regarding importation for stock purposes of printing machinery and road making and earthmoving equipment, and certain concessions in this respect will be made to merchant importers of these goods.

3. VEHICLES

This group comprises the following:

(i) motor cars,
(ii) commercial vehicles,
(iii) motor cycles,
(iv) motor scooters,
(v) moped and auxiliary engines, including outboard motors,
(vi) pedal cycles,
(vii) c.k.d. material for motor vehicles, and
(viii) maintenance spares and accessories for the above.

Permits for the import of these goods will be issued to registered importers in accordance with such import quotas as may be authorized from time to time.

Import permits will be issued to individuals to provide for the importation of built-up motor vehicles on the following basis:

(a) in the case of motor vehicles with an f.o.b. cost not exceeding R1,900 – provided the motor vehicle has been used by the applicant for a period of not less than two calendar months outside the Republic of South Africa and has been registered in the name of the applicant during that period, and
(b) in the case of a motor vehicle with an f.o.b. cost exceeding R1,900 – at any time on application.

4. CONSUMER GOODS

This group covers:

(a) a number of items, listed in full in Schedule II to this notice, including goods which, before August 1965 were on the Free List, as well as certain other items of general merchandise and goods which have now been removed from the Restricted List;
(b) (i) general merchandise, other than those items referred to in paragraph (a) above,
  (ii) juke boxes, pin tables, novelty tables, coin-operated machines and amusement machines,
  (iii) television apparatus and equipment,
  (iv) milled rice,
  (v) textile piece-goods imported by merchants,
  (vi) timber,
  (vii) fertilizers,
  (viii) all other items not included in groups 1, 2, 3 or 5.

The initial 1967 import allocation for the goods in paragraph (a) will be 50 per cent of an importer's direct imports of such goods during the calendar year 1964 for which he can, if called upon to do so, submit stamped customs prime bills of entry. The permits issued for these goods are not transferable for the importation of any other goods.

The initial 1967 import allocation for general merchandise other than those items in paragraph (a) will be 30 per cent of an importer's assessment basis. Such permits will not be valid for the importation of any of the goods which appear in paragraph (a) of this group, nor will the conversion thereof for this purpose be permitted.

Importers of rice will get the same tonnage initial 1967 allocation as the initial 1965 issue, which amounted to 30 per cent of 1963 allocations. Permits will be issued on application, on receipt of signed invoices stating the f.o.b. price of the tonnage to which the importer is entitled.

5. RESTRICTED LIST

This group consists of goods which may be imported into South Africa only if the goods are specifically described in the relevant import permit.

Importers wishing to import any of the goods detailed in this group may convert their import permits into specific permits (in which the goods to be imported are described), provided –

(i) the goods to be imported under the specific permit applied for fall within the same general category as the goods detailed in the original import permit issued;
(ii) the importer surrenders R3 of his original import permit for every R1 of a specific permit required for the importation of the goods mentioned in this group.

As a concession to importers of goods detailed in this group, however, the first R5,000 of an importer's total annual quota received may be converted for a specific permit on the basis of R1 for R1, except in the case of goods marked with an asterisk.

The Restricted List is given in detail in Schedule III to this notice.

Note:

Goods, other than those mentioned in the Free List, should not be shipped unless the importer is in possession of a suitable valid import permit. Goods which arrive at ports in the Republic of South Africa, and for which the importer cannot produce a valid import permit, will be deemed to have been imported in contravention of the Import Control Regulations.

Import permits may not be negotiated, sold or used to the benefit of any firm not named in the import permit without the prior written approval and consent of the Director of Imports and Exports. Any import permits which appear to have been used in this manner will be cancelled and withdrawn forthwith.

(*Continued on next page*)

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

SCHEDULE I

FREE LIST

NOTE: All goods mentioned in this Schedule shall include maintenance spares therefor, provided such spares do not fall under the items in respect of which a specific permit is required, listed in Schedule III.

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Sausage casings (animal)	Ex 05.04
Sausage casings (other)	Ex 39.07
	Ex 48.21
Tea	09.02
Petrol and aviation spirit	Ex 27.07
	Ex 27.10
Kerosene	Ex 27.07
	Ex 27.10
Distillate fuels and residual fuel oils	Ex 27.07
	Ex 27.10
Crude oil	27.09
Lubricating greases; lubricating oil; transformer oils	Ex 27.10
Benzine, toluene, xylene, hexane, heptane, octane	Ex 29.01
Paper transfers for hosiery manufacture	Ex 32.09
Duplicating machine ink	Ex 32.13
Lubricating grease	Ex 34.03
Lifesaving rockets and flares	Ex 36.05
X-ray plates and film	Ex 37.01
	Ex 37.02
Photographic paper, sensitized	Ex 37.03
Prepared additives for mineral oils not packed for retail sale	Ex 38.14
	Ex 29.19
	Ex 29.34
Buckles, buckle-clasps and buckle-slides; dress shields; knitting needles; crochet needles; thimbles	Ex 39.07
Dress shields	Ex 40.13
Typewriter erasers	Ex 40.14
Lifebuoys and lifebelts	Ex 45.03
	Ex 45.04
Tracing paper; printed pattern paper for the clothing industry	Ex 48.07
Stencil sheets for duplicating	Ex 48.13
Pocket diaries and refills	Ex 48.18
Belt backing; plain paper patterns, or with printed instructions for dressmaking, and printed envelopes in which such patterns are imported	Ex 48.21
Printed books, booklets, brochures, pamphlets and leaflets	Ex 49.01
	Ex 49.11
Newspapers and periodicals	Ex 49.02
Children's picture books and painting books	49.03
Music, printed or in manuscript	49.04
Maps, charts, atlases and globes	49.05
Catalogues; price lists and trade publications; paper dressmaking pattern catalogues; printers' proofs	Ex 49.11
Wool	53.01
	Ex 53.05
Wool tops	Ex 53.05
Man-made staple fibres	56.01
	56.04
Waistbanding in the piece	Ex 58.05
Belt backing; eyeletted tape and hook-and-eye tape	Ex 58.05
Elastic, tape, braid webbing and ribbon bindings; cloth labels and tabs with woven inscriptions	Ex 58.06
	Ex 58.07
	Ex 59.13
Dressing gown cord; narrow woven textile fabrics with woven fringes; ornamental trimmings in the piece; loops and loopings for the overall and clothing industry	Ex 58.07
Buttonhole gimp yarn	Ex 58.07
Embroidered edgings in the piece and motifs	Ex 58.10
Tracing cloth	Ex 59.07
Elastic trouser bindings; elastic trimmings, not knitted or crocheted	Ex 59.13
Secondhand overcoats	Ex 61.01
Edgings, knitted, not elastic or rubberized; pyjama girdles	Ex 60.05
Suspender ends and grips	Ex 61.09
Dress shields; shoulder and other pads; dressing gown girdles	Ex 61.11
Elastic trouser bands; adjustable shoulder straps for women's underwear	Ex 61.11
Waistbanding in the piece	Ex 61.11
Headbands and chevrettes of leather or imitation leather for headgear; peaks	Ex 65.07
Lifebuoys and lifebelts	Ex 70.21
Diamonds, unworked	Ex 71.02
Shaving brushes	Ex 71.13
	Ex 96.02
Drawing pins	Ex 73.31
Caps, rivets and eyelets, eyelets	Ex 73.32
	Ex 74.15
	Ex 76.16
	Ex 83.09
Needles	Ex 73.33
Pins, including safety pins	Ex 73.34
Metal fasteners for buttons; thimbles	Ex 73.40
Drawing pins	Ex 74.14
Pins, including safety pins	Ex 74.19
Needles	Ex 76.15
Dies and cutters	Ex 82.04
Banding machines and tools	Ex 82.04
	Ex 84.19
Stapling machines and tools	Ex 82.04
	Ex 84.32
	Ex 84.33
	Ex 84.47
	Ex 84.54
	Ex 84.59
Scissors excluding those plated with precious metal	Ex 82.12
Hairclippers	Ex 82.13
Buckles, including buckle slides and buckle clasps and metal fasteners therefor; buckle moulds; hooks; hooks and eyes; hooks and bars and waisthooks; trouser clips and slides.	Ex 83.09
Tower and turret bells and parts thereof	Ex 83.11
Weighing machinery (excluding balances of a sensitivity of five centigrammes or better), including weight operated counting and checking machinery, but excluding weighbridges; weighing machine weights of all kinds.	Ex 84.20
Industrial sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Spare parts and needles for industrial sewing and knitting machines	Ex 84.41
Needles and spare parts for all domestic sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Cheque writing machines	Ex 84.51
Typewriters	Ex 84.51
Calculating machines	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Cash registers	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Accounting machines	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Postal franking machines	Ex 84.52
Ticket issuing machines	Ex 84.52
Adding machines	Ex 84.52
	Ex 84.53
Electronic data processing machines	Ex 84.53
Tabulators	Ex 84.53
Bookkeeping machines	Ex 84.53
Coin counting and sorting machines	Ex 84.54
Addressing machines	Ex 84.54
Duplicating machines	Ex 84.54
Watch cleaning machines	Ex 84.59
Primary batteries suitable for deaf-aids	Ex 85.03
Hair clippers, electric	Ex 85.07
Optical appliances and instruments	Ex 90.13
Surveying instruments	Ex 90.14
Balances with or without their weights	90.15
Drawing and mathematical sets; set squares; protractors; school rulers; compasses; dividers and protractors of the cheap school type.	Ex 90.16
Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments and appliances	90.17
Gas masks and other lifesaving equipment, including mine rescue apparatus	Ex 90.18
Orthopaedic appliances, surgical belts, trusses and the like; artificial limbs, eyes and other artificial parts of the body (excluding artificial teeth).	Ex 90.19
Hearing aids	Ex 90.19
X-ray apparatus and accessories	Ex 90.20
Scientific and laboratory instruments	Ex 90.22
	Ex 90.23
	Ex 90.24
	Ex 90.25
Air pressure gauges	Ex 90.24
Gas supply and production meters	Ex 90.26
Clock movements	91.07
	91.08
	91.09
	91.10
	91.11
Dictating machines	Ex 92.11
Verey light pistols, line throwing guns and the like used for life saving	Ex 93.04
Needles	Ex 95.04
Whalebone supports used with clothing	Ex 95.05
Button moulds; snap fasteners; press button tape; plain single shirt studs, other than those of metal, generally used in the clothing industry.	Ex 98.01
Pen holders	Ex 98.03
Pen nibs	Ex 98.04
Pencil leads; tailors' chalks	Ex 98.05
Corset busks and similar supports for articles of apparel or clothing accessories	98.13
Vacuum flasks	Ex 98.15

SCHEDULE II

CONSUMER GOODS

NOTE: All goods mentioned in this Schedule shall include maintenance spares therefor, provided such spares do not fall under the items in respect of which a specific permit is required, listed in Schedule III.

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
(1)	
Welts and/or knitted ribbing	Ex 60.01
Slide fasteners and parts; adjustable slide fasteners	98.02
Unprocessed cotton, including linters	Ex 55.01
	Ex 55.02
Yarns, threads and twists, excluding the following:	Ex 40.07
	50.04
(i) any yarn of wool, synthetic or man-made fibres or mixtures thereof, single or plied, dyed or undyed, bleached or unbleached, prepared in the form of cones, hanks, skeins, balls, etc., for use as hand-knitting yarn for retail sale.	50.05
	50.06
	50.07
	Ex 51.01
	Ex 51.02
	Ex 51.03
	52.01
	53.06
	53.07
	53.08
	53.09
(ii) sewing threads and twists containing 50% or more by weight of cotton in units of more than 300 yards.	Ex 53.10
	54.03
	54.04
	55.05
	Ex 55.06
	56.05
(iii) man-made polyamide continuous yarn not for retail sale	Ex 56.06
	57.05
	57.06
	57.07
Plastic sheeting, in rolls, other than foam plastic	Ex 39.01
	Ex 39.02
	Ex 39.05
Whalebone and other collar supports, including those of cardboard, celluloid and plastic and other packing pieces of celluloid, plastic, cardboard and/or reinforced cardboard.	Ex 39.03
	Ex 48.21
	Ex 48.15
	Ex 49.11
	Ex 98.13
Printed cloth labels and tabs	Ex 49.11
(2)	
Laboratory glassware	Ex 70.17
Projectors, cinematographic and image (excluding projectors for film of a width up to and including 35 mm.).	Ex 90.08
	Ex 90.09
Cameras (excluding cameras for film of a width up to and including 35 mm.) and accessories.	Ex 90.07
	Ex 90.08

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Cinematograph film	Ex 37.02
	Ex 37.04
	Ex 37.06
	Ex 37.07
Photographic film	Ex 37.01
	Ex 37.02
	Ex 37.04
	Ex 37.05
(3)	
Oil baize and oil cloth	Ex 59.09
Bibs and feeders	Ex 39.07
	Ex 40.13
	Ex 60.05
	Ex 61.02
Tape and wire recorders	Ex 92.11
Tapes and wire prepared for sound recording	Ex 92.12
Razors and shavers	Ex 82.11
Safety razor blades	Ex 82.11
Hairdriers (domestic)	Ex 85.12
	Ex 85.07
Food mincers, electro-mechanical, with self-contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Food mincers, other	Ex 82.08
Food mixers, electro-mechanical, with self-contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Food mixers, other	Ex 82.08
'Expresso' type coffee percolators, electrically heated	Ex 84.17
Vegetable peelers, electro-mechanical, with self contained electric motor	Ex 85.06
Vegetable peelers, other	Ex 82.08
Egg beaters	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Egg whisks	Ex 82.08
Icing sets	Ex 73.38
	Ex 76.15
	Ex 80.06
Flat irons, paraffin and petrol types	Ex 82.04
Clocks and watches (excluding gold and silver-cased)	91.01
	91.02
	91.03
	91.04
	Ex 91.05
Harmonicas, piano accordions and concertinas	Ex 92.04
Airguns	Ex 93.05
Airgun pellets	Ex 93.07
Smokers' pipes	Ex 98.11
Cartridges (excluding ·22 cartridges)	Ex 93.07
Fieldglasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes	Ex 90.05
Household crockery (excluding ornaments)	Ex 69.12
Household glassware (excluding ornaments)	Ex 70.13
Knitting machines (domestic)	Ex 84.37
Barbers' rubber combs	Ex 98.12
Dishwashing equipment	Ex 84.19
Glasswashing equipment	Ex 84.19
Food slicers	Ex 82.04
	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Vacuum cleaners	Ex 85.06
Hedge shears, pruners and secateurs	Ex 82.01
	Ex 82.13
Oil lamps and lanterns, L/P lamps and lanterns, L/P gas heaters, metal torches (excluding batteries).	Ex 83.07
	Ex 69.13
	Ex 70.14
	Ex 74.17
	Ex 85.10
Cutlery, spoons and forks (including blanks)	Ex 82.09
	Ex 82.14
Steel carving sets	Ex 82.09
	Ex 82.14
Strainers and sieves	Ex 73.38
Bacon slicers	Ex 82.04
	Ex 82.08
	Ex 85.06
Graters	Ex 82.04
Tin openers	Ex 82.04
Skimmers	Ex 44.22
	Ex 73.38
	Ex 75.06
Patty pans	Ex 70.13
	Ex 73.38
Pastry mixers	Ex 84.30
Padlocks	Ex 83.01
Pocket knives and kitchen knives	Ex 82.09
Fountain pens, ball-point pens and refills therefor	Ex 98.03
Self-propelling pencils, ball-point pencils and refills therefor	Ex 98.03
Handkerchiefs	61.05
Scarves	Ex 60.05
	Ex 61.06

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(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Infants' knitted outerwear, not exceeding 20 inches chest measurement, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches in length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length.	Ex 60.03 Ex 61.04
Organs and harmoniums	Ex 92.03
Pianos	Ex 92.01
Gramophones	Ex 92.11
Domestic sewing machines	Ex 84.41
Firearms, including gas pistols and humane killers	Ex 93.03
	Ex 93.04
(4)	
Room air conditioners	Ex 84.12
(5)	
Photocopying machines	Ex 84.54
(6)	
Aeroplanes and gliders	Ex 88.02
(7)	
Milk, in sweetened condensed, unsweetened condensed, desiccated or other form, and including skimmed or separated milk; cream.	04.01 04.02
Jams, jellies and honey, artificial honey, pudding, cake and jelly powders, ice cream mixes, n.e.e.	Ex 04.06 Ex 17.02 Ex 19.02 Ex 20.05
	21.07
Vegetables: tinned or otherwise preserved	07.02 07.03 Ex 07.04 Ex 20.01 Ex 20.02
Starch	Ex 11.08
Cement and concrete proofers (including hydraulic lime, roofing and similar prepared adhesive cement and other adhesives).	Ex 25.22 Ex 25.23 Ex 27.16 Ex 32.12 35.06 Ex 38.19 Ex 39.05 Ex 40.06
Natural asphalt and bitumen (including rock asphalt); petroleum bitumen; bitumen emulsions and mastics.	Ex 27.14 Ex 27.15 Ex 27.16
Paints, ready-mixed for use; and enamels, poster colours, flat oil paints and sheepmarking oils; colour washes and distempers in paste or powder form; colours ground in oil.	32.09 Ex 32.10
Polishes	34.05
Dextrinized starch, adhesives and glue, in bulk	Ex 35.01 Ex 35.03 35.05
Matches	36.06
Thermosetting resin-laminated decorative plastic sheeting and sheets; plastic tubing; household articles made wholly or mainly of moulded or extruded plastic material.	Ex 39.01 Ex 39.02 Ex 39.07
Tiles	Ex 39.01 Ex 39.02 Ex 39.07 Ex 40.08 Ex 40.14 Ex 44.06 Ex 44.28 Ex 45.04 Ex 48.12 Ex 59.10 Ex 68.03 Ex 68.07 Ex 68.08 Ex 68.09 Ex 68.10 Ex 68.11 Ex 68.12 Ex 68.13 Ex 69.01 Ex 69.02 Ex 69.04 Ex 69.05 Ex 69.07 Ex 69.08 Ex 70.16
Regenerated cellulose tape (transparent and pressure sensitive)	39.03
Bags of regenerated cellulose film; printed or unprinted paper bags (including pictorial seed packets of paper), and bags made of aluminium foil backed or lined with paper.	Ex 39.07 Ex 48.16 Ex 76.16
Transmission belts and belting; conveyor belts and belting	Ex 39.07 40.10 Ex 42.04 Ex 42.06 59.16
Towels, tissues, novelties, decorations, curtains, blinds, tablecloths and similar articles of paper or paperboard, badges and signs of plastic or plastic and metal.	Ex 39.07 Ex 48.21
Rubber hose	40.09
Rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes	Ex 40.11
Gloves	Ex 40.13 Ex 42.03 60.02 Ex 60.06 Ex 61.10 Ex 68.13
Articles of furskins	43.03
Wood wool and wood flour	44.12
Handles, wooden	Ex 44.25
Portable electric lamps	Ex 44.27 Ex 83.07 Ex 90.13
Toilet paper; waxed paper; gummed paper tape; pressure-sensitive adhesive paper, including masking tape.	Ex 48.07 Ex 48.15
Felt, dampcourse and similar substances, in rolls or otherwise, for building purposes, including the wrapping of water pipes.	Ex 48.07 Ex 59.02
Pulpboard for building purposes	48.09
Floor coverings on a base of paper/paperboard, whether or not cut to size, with or without a coating of linoleum compound.	48.12
Loose-leaf covers and binders; letter or document files in book or folder form; plain paper stationery.	Ex 48.14 Ex 48.18

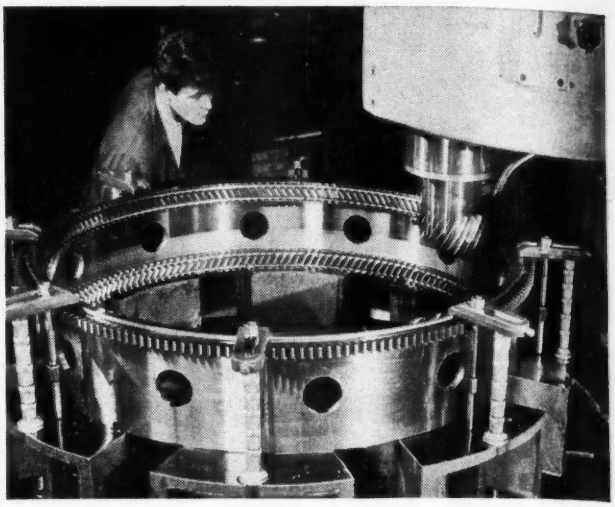
(*Continued on next page*)

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Cardboard boxes, jars, cups and cartons, and paper cups, printed or otherwise	Ex 48.16
Printed, ruled, lithographed, or embossed labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls.	48.19
Labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls, made of aluminium foil (printed or unprinted), backed with paper or plastic material, paper serviettes; paper doilies and paper mats.	Ex 48.21 Ex 76.16
Blankets and rugs; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs and known as kaffir sheets; blanketing; padded quilts.	Ex 53.11 Ex 55.09 Ex 56.07 Ex 60.05 62.01 Ex 63.01 Ex 94.04
Twine, rope and cordage	59.04
Towels and bath mats of woven terry towelling	Ex 59.06 Ex 60.05 Ex 60.06 Ex 61.08
Candlewick	Ex 59.14
Hosiery, finished or unfinished	Ex 60.03 Ex 61.10
Baths, cisterns, lavatory basins, sanitary pans, sinks, urinals and other sanitary-ware of earthernware or stone, including porcelainware.	69.10
Barbed and other fencing wire; baling wire	Ex 73.14 73.26
Pipes, piping and tubes	73.17 Ex 73.18 Ex 75.04 Ex 78.05 Ex 79.04 Ex 80.05 Ex 83.08
Pipefittings, viz.: (i) black malleable cast-iron. (ii) galvanized malleable cast-iron.	Ex 73.20
(iii) cocks, taps and valves, viz. hose and toilet bibcocks, plain, pillar and stop cocks; baths, handbasin, shower and sink watermixers; shower units, tank locking cocks; ball valves; gate or sluice valves for use with pipes of an internal diameter not exceeding 8 inches.	84.61
Electric conduit tubing rigid or flexible	Ex 73.18 Ex 83.08 Ex 85.27 Ex 80.05
Cylinders of a type used for liquid petroleum gas	Ex 73.24
Wire netting	Ex 73.27
Bolts and nuts of metal	Ex 73.32 Ex 74.15 Ex 75.06 Ex 77.03 Ex 79.06
Wood screws and roofing screws of metal	Ex 73.32 Ex 74.15 Ex 75.06 Ex 77.03 Ex 79.06
Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and steam-jacketed pans, not being for industrial or manufacturing purposes.	Ex 73.36 Ex 73.37 Ex 73.38 Ex 74.17 Ex 84.17 Ex 84.40 Ex 85.12 Ex 85.19
Baths	Ex 73.38 Ex 74.19
Plain copper wire, insulated electric cable and wire	Ex 74.03 Ex 74.10 Ex 85.23
Printed or unprinted aluminium foil, backed with paper or plastic	Ex 76.04
Badges, name or number plates, and similar articles (signs) of metal—enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed, varnished or lacquered.	Ex 83.14
Welding electrodes	Ex 83.15
Windmills, working heads, turbine pumps other than submersible	Ex 84.07 Ex 84.08 Ex 84.10
Household refrigerators, deep freezers, ice-cream cabinets and frozen food display cabinets.	Ex 84.15
Differential chain hoists; triple spur-gear chain hoists	Ex 84.22
Ploughs—harrows, ploughshares and discs; buckrakes; cultivators, fertilizer distributors, hammer mills and combination hammer mills; maize pickers and harvesters; peanut pickers, diggers and harvesters; animal-drawn, tractor-drawn or mounted planters; potato spinners, diggers and harvesters; shellers and threshers, power-driven.	Ex 84.24 Ex 84.25 Ex 84.28
Lawnmowers	Ex 84.25
Domestic laundry washing machines	Ex 84.40
Generators up to 7½ kilowatt	Ex 85.01
Moulded case circuit breakers; motor control and sub-station control panels; battery chargers; ballasts for fluorescent lamps; electric generating sets; roof junction boxes; low voltage lightning arrestors; liquid motor-starters; distribution boards.	Ex 85.01 Ex 85.19
Electric motors, not less than 1 h.p.	Ex 85.01
Generators up to 250 amps.	Ex 85.11
Perambulators and baby carts	Ex 87.13
Brushes, brooms, whisk brushes, feather dusters and mops	96.01 Ex 96.02 96.04
Switches for electric stoves and hotplates; electrical cooking and heating appliances, not for industrial purposes.	Ex 85.12 Ex 85.19

SCHEDULE III
RESTRICTED LIST

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Meat and edible meat offals (fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked or otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not tinned), soups and similar substances used as food.	02.01 02.02 02.03



Gear teeth in the Gearing Division works of W. H. Allen Sons & Company, Limited, being accurately cut in the coupling ring of a large Allen-Stoeckicht epicyclic gear on a newly installed Schiess gear shaping machine. The coupling ring is for one of a number of high power main propulsion epicyclic gears being exported to Sweden for incorporation in Stal-Laval AP steam turbines which are to power tankers of up to 175,000 tons d.w.

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
	02.04 02.06 16.01 Ex 16.02 Ex 21.05
Fish, including fry and ova, anchovies, caviare, lax, lobster and fish pastes, but excluding salted herrings and kippered herrings.	Ex 03.01 Ex 03.02 03.03 16.04 16.05
Coriander seed, whole or prepared in any form; prepared spices; all culinary herbs.	Ex 07.04 Ex 09.04 Ex 09.06 Ex 09.07 Ex 09.08 Ex 09.09 Ex 09.10
Soya beans; groundnuts; leguminous seeds (including peas, beans and lentils), n.e.e. (dried, whole, split, ground or otherwise prepared).	Ex 12.07 07.05 09.05 11.03 Ex 12.01 Ex 21.07
Fruits, fresh or green, bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved, including candied peel, dried fruit and fruit pulp, but excluding dates, glacé cherries and tamarinds.	Ex 08.01 08.02 08.03 08.04 08.06 08.07 08.08 08.09 08.10 08.11 08.12 08.13 20.03 Ex 20.04 Ex 20.06
Coffee (roasted or ground), mixed; substitutes for coffee	Ex 09.01 Ex 21.01
Confectionery, including slab chocolate, ice-cream mixes made with sugar, sweetened cocoa or chocolate, sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, chow-chow, Christmas stockings, crackers or bonbons and surprise packets, but excluding ice-cream, ginger preserved in syrup or brine or in some other manner, and candied ginger.	Ex 09.01 Ex 21.01 Ex 17.04 Ex 18.06 Ex 20.04 Ex 21.07 Ex 97.05
Millet and manna	Ex 10.07
Wood, excluding veneer sheets	Ex 12.07 44.03 44.04 44.05 44.06 Ex 44.09 Ex 44.10 44.11 44.13 Ex 44.14 Ex 44.15 44.16 Ex 44.17 44.18 44.19 Ex 98.11
Meat pastes, potted or tinned	Ex 16.02
Loaf and cube sugar, and glucose	Ex 17.01

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Infants' foods, patent or proprietary cornflour or other farinaceous and cereal foods.	Ex 17.02 Ex 17.05 Ex 19.02 19.05 Ex 20.02 Ex 21.07
Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli	19.03
Biscuits, cakes, puddings, pastry and bread, including diabetic bread	19.07 19.08
Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments	Ex 20.01 Ex 20.02 21.03 21.04 21.07
Instant pudding	
Beverages not exceeding 3% of proof spirit; fruit juices, cordials, syrups and other kinds.	Ex 22.02 22.04 22.05 22.06 Ex 22.07
Wines, all types, including champagne	
Liqueurs, cordials mixed potable spirits and other potable spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit.	Ex 22.09
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Ex 24.01
Tobacco, manufactured	Ex 24.02
Cigarettes	Ex 24.02
Snuff	Ex 24.02
*Mercury	Ex 28.05
Fertilizers	31.01 31.02 31.03 31.04 31.05
Fireworks of all descriptions	Ex 36.05
Jewellery and imitation jewellery (including rolled-gold, enamel or gilt jewellery, imitation pearls, ornamental hat pins, hairpins and buckles, bangles, necklaces, girdles, muff chains, clasps and similar articles of adornment), but excluding jeweller's findings.	Ex 39.07 Ex 44.27 Ex 61.11 Ex 69.13 Ex 70.19 Ex 71.12 Ex 71.15 Ex 71.16 Ex 95.01 Ex 95.02 Ex 95.03 Ex 95.04 Ex 95.05 Ex 95.06
Jute bags (lined or unlined) and bags made from plastic or other material, of a kind used for the packing of goods.	Ex 39.07 Ex 62.03
All clothing (including infants' napkins), excluding secondhand overcoats, infants' knitted outerwear not exceeding 20 inches chest measurement, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches in length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length, bibs and feeders.	Ex 39.07 Ex 40.13 Ex 42.03 Ex 43.04 Ex 60.03 60.04 Ex 60.05 Ex 60.06 61.01 61.02 Ex 61.03 61.04 Ex 61.09 Ex 61.10 Ex 63.01 Ex 64.06 Ex 68.13
*Natural rubber	Ex 40.01
Synthetic rubber	40.02
*Ladies' handbags, children's handbags, and golf bags	Ex 42.02 Ex 43.04 Ex 46.03 Ex 71.14
Ties	Ex 42.03 60.05 61.07
Plywood	Ex 44.15
Basketwork and wickerwork	46.03
Sanitary pads	Ex 48.21
Printed fabrics with scarf designs.	Ex 51.04 Ex 56.07
Poplin For the purpose of this notice 'poplin' means fabrics of silk or waste silk, cotton or man-made fibres (discontinuous), with a weight per square yard of less than 5 ounces, woven from single or plied yarn of a cotton count (in the unplied form) of 30's or finer and with a construction of 140 threads or more per square inch (of which 84 or more threads must be in the warp), but excluding: (a) fabrics in which silk or waste silk predominates by weight; (b) fabrics containing 15% or more wool or other animal hair; (c) fabrics in a twill or sateen weave, dyed black; (d) glazed fabrics commonly used as window-blind material; (e) fabrics of a width not exceeding 33 inches, whether plain or striped, specially designed for use as the distinctive traditional tribal dress of the Ovambo, Pondo, Shangaan, Tonga, Venda Swazi or Zulu; (f) fabrics commonly known as haircloth; (g) crepe fabrics; (h) seersucker fabrics; (i) figured fabrics; (j) damask fabrics; (k) broche fabrics; (l) indigo-blue discharge print fabrics; (m) printed materials (other than cottons) not printed in checks and/or stripes; (n) fabrics of a value for duty purposes exceeding 65c. per square yard and of a weight exceeding 4·5 ounces per square yard, not printed; (o) fabrics stiffened with size or the like, commonly used for interlinings.	Ex 50.09 Ex 55.09 Ex 56.07
Jute fibre, jute bagging, sacking and hessian	57.03
Towels, sanitary and other	Ex 57.10 Ex 58.02 Ex 58.06
Tulle and other net fabrics, hand or mechanically made lace, in the piece, in strip or in motifs; knitted or crocheted fabrics similar to lace.	58.08 58.09 60.01 60.05 60.06 62.02

(1) Description of Goods	(2) Tariff Heading No.
Shawls	Ex 60.05 Ex 61.06
Dish cloths, floor cloths, floor swabs, scouring cloths and similar cleaning cloths	Ex 61.09 Ex 61.11 Ex 62.05
Hats, caps, bonnets and berets, but excluding hoods, shapes and rubber bathing caps.	Ex 63.01 65.03 65.04 65.05 Ex 65.06
Boots and shoes, excluding ballet dancing shoes, skating boots and spiked running shoes.	64.01 Ex 64.02 64.03 Ex 64.04
Artificial flowers	Ex 90.19 Ex 67.02
Abrasive paper and cloth (excluding resin-bonded abrasives and water paper), abrasive wheels.	Ex 68.04 Ex 68.06
Gold and silver plate, and cutlery, spoons, forks and hollowware, plated with precious metal, but excluding communion sets.	71.13 Ex 73.38 Ex 74.18 Ex 75.06 Ex 82.09 Ex 82.14
Enamelware and domestic hollowware, excluding pressings and stampings in the rough, strainers, sieves, graters, skimmers and patty pans.	Ex 73.38 Ex 74.18 Ex 75.06 Ex 76.15 Ex 80.06 Ex 82.14 Ex 83.07
Buckets, household and sanitary, of metal	Ex 73.38 Ex 76.15
*Copper	Ex 74.01
*Zinc	Ex 79.01
Hacking knives	Ex 82.01
Serrated saw banding	Ex 82.02
Concrete mixers	Ex 83.22
Conveyors	Ex 84.56
Bolsters	Ex 82.04
Cold chisels	Ex 82.04
Forges – portable, fan, bottom blast, with hand or electrically operated blower, of which the f.o.b. price does not exceed R25 per forge.	Ex 82.04
Hammers – of base metal being carpenters' claw, ballpein, club, sledge, joiners, telephone and brickhammers.	Ex 82.04
Hand ounches – drive, rail, pin, centre, roofing and taper	Ex 82.04
Screwdrivers, excluding ratchet, screwholding and jeweller's types	Ex 82.04
Soldering irons (excluding electric soldering irons)	Ex 82.04
Star wall drills	Ex 82.04
Vices – mechanics', fitters', engineers', bench type (spindle operated, with or without quick release), woodworkers' or carpenters' (excluding table and leg vices, swivel vices and pipe vices including combination type).	Ex 82.04
Tyre levers	Ex 82.04
Twist drills – all types (excluding tungsten carbide drills and woodboring bitstock drills).	Ex 82.04 Ex 82.05 Ex 84.45
Trowels	Ex 82.04
Other masons' hand tools (excluding stone cutting combs and holders, pitching tools, chiselpoint and stone chisels and plumb bobs).	Ex 82.04
Miners' safety lamps (cap lamps), electric	Ex 83.07 Ex 85.10
Blowers – hand-operated for forges	Ex 84.11
Conveyors	Ex 84.22
Scrapers	Ex 84.23
Electric floor polishers, including vacuum cleaner/floor polisher combinations	Ex 85.06
Gramradios, radio receiving sets and television receiving sets, assembled or unassembled, with or without cabinets, and including cabinets imported separately, but excluding gram radio turntable units and also motors, pick-ups and record changers for gramradios, imported separately.	Ex 85.15
Vacuum or gas-filled electric lamp bulbs, not exceeding 500 watts and of a type commonly used for indoor lighting, mercury and sodium vapour discharge lamps, infra red filament lamps.	Ex 85.20
Fieldglasses, binoculars, opera glasses and telescopes	Ex 90.05
Photographic cameras for film of a width up to 35 mm.	Ex 90.07
Cine projectors, 8 mm.	Ex 90.08
Cine cameras, 8 mm.	Ex 90.08
Image projectors for film of a width up to 35 mm.	Ex 90.09
Metal levels – straight-edged, exceeding 12 inches in length, of which the f.o.b. price does not exceed R10 per level.	Ex 90.16
*Disposable artificial plastic hypodermic syringes, with or without needles (excluding those filled with injectable preparations).	Ex 90.17
Gramophone and photograph records	Ex 92.12
Furniture – seagrass, rattan or wicker	Ex 94.01

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice to Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

SOUTH AFRICA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE R40, published in the Republic of South of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 30, 1966, amend the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
R.2108				
90.07 By the insertion after sub-heading 90.07.20 of the following:				
90.07.30 Electrostatic automatic document reproducers	No.	Free		
R.2109				
56.05.70 Yarn of cellulosic fibres, containing other man-made fibres or wool (excluding prepared sewing yarn)	lb.	8¼c. per lb.		
By the deletion of the sub-heading.				
Note: Yarn of cellulosic fibres (discontinuous or waste), containing other man-made fibres or wool (excluding prepared sewing yarn) formerly liable to a duty of 8¼c. per lb. will now fall within sub-heading 56.05.90 at a rate of duty of 25% (General) and 15% (MFN).				
R.2110				
76.15.20 Knitting needles and crochet hooks . .	lb.	Free		
By the deletion of the sub-heading.				
76.16 By the insertion after sub-heading 76.16.60 of the following:				
76.16.70 Knitting needles and crochet hooks .	lb.	Free		
Note: The tariff position in respect of knitting needles and crochet hooks of aluminium is corrected.				

British commercial representation

AS FROM January 1, 1967, the Commercial Department of the British Consulate-General at Johannesburg became the central point for trade promotion work in South Africa and is responsible for dealing with general commercial inquiries from British exporters. The Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Pretoria, however, still retains responsibility for matters such as general policy, customs tariffs, import controls and other subjects requiring access to South African Government Departments.

The attention of exporters is drawn to the advisability of addressing all commercial inquiries initially to the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or to Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757) (Telex 25977). A great deal of overseas commercial information is on record and can be supplied immediately.

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES R37 to R39, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 13, amend the Republic's customs tariff as follows:

Tariff Heading	Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
		General	MFN	Preferential
*R.*37				
11.02 By the insertion after sub-heading 11.02.50 of the following:				
11.02.60 Germ of cereals	lb.	20%		
*R.*38				
39.02 By the insertion after sub-heading 39.02.40.23 of the following:				
.24 Ion exchangers in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms .	lb.	Free		
*R.*39				
39.02 By the substitution for tariff heading No. 39.02.50.50 of the following:				
.50 Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil, of a thickness not exceeding 0·009 in., printed.	lb.	25% or 7c. per sq. yd. less 40%		
.51 Plates, sheets, strip, film and foil of a thickness not exceeding 0·009 in., unprinted.	lb.	25% or 3½c. per sq. yd. less 12½%		
.52 Other plates, sheets, strip, film and foil.	lb.	20%		
By the substitution for tariff heading No. 39.02.90.50 of the following:				
.50 Vinyl chloride copolymers in plates, sheets, strip, film and foil, of a thickness not exceeding 0·009 in., printed.	lb.	25% or 7c. per sq. yd. less 40%		
.51 Vinyl chloride copolymers in plates, sheets, strip, film and foil, of a thickness not exceeding 0·009 in., unprinted.	lb.	25% or 3½c. per sq. yd. less 12½%		
.52 Other plates, sheets, strip, film and foil.	lb.	20%		

Note: The duty on plates, strip, film and foil of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers of a thickness not exceeding 0·009 in. is increased to the extent indicated.

Dumping duty

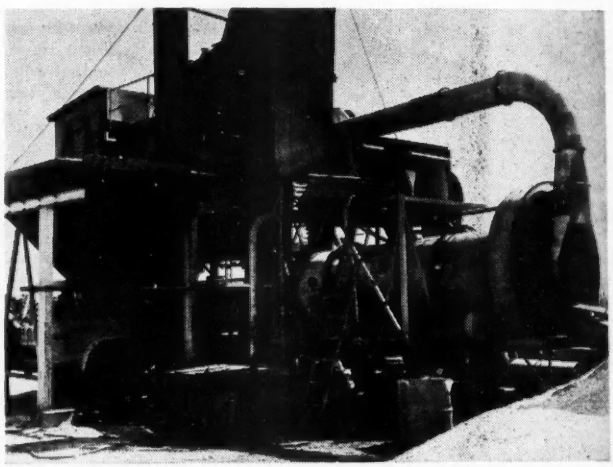
GOVERNMENT NOTICE R40, pubished in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 13, amends Schedule No. 2 (Dumping Duty) to the Customs and Excise Act, 1964, as follows:

Item	Tariff Heading and Description	Rebate Items	Territories
207.01	Artificial resins and plastic materials; articles thereof: 39.02 Polymerization and copolymerization products, the following: (2) Styrene polymer. By the substitution for paragraph 2 (b) of heading 39.02 of the following: (b) Blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms (excluding ion exchangers) . . .	300-399	UK, United States, W. Germany.

Note:

The effect of Notice R40 is to withdraw the ordinary dumping duty on styrene polymer ion exchangers in blocks, lumps, powders and similar bulk forms.

ASPHALT MIXING PLANT IN BARBADOS



An asphalt mixing plant manufactured by Barber-Greene Olding & Co. Ltd. which has been set up near Seawell Airport in Barbados. The plant cost about EC $150,000 and has a production capacity of 40 to 60 tons per hour. It is currently employed to resurface the runway at the airport. Use of the plant will enable the task to be completed in about four to five months without disturbing the normal operations of the airport. It will later be used to surface a new mile-long taxiway and for other airport and highway projects.

UNDERSTAMPED OVERSEAS MAIL MAY BE DELAYED

Delay in the delivery of mail overseas can result in lost export business. Businessmen are reminded of the importance of sending airmail correspondence fully stamped.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up the postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

AUSTRALIA

Revision of Customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The following goods will be admitted under By-law until further notice.

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Alarms, high and low water, and water level indicators, combined, for boilers	90.28	Free
Gauges, indicating, for pressure, vacuum, suction or draught of the oil sealed bell and counter-weight kind or of the diaphragm kind, but not including gauges having clock dials	90.28	Free
Gauges, pressure, capable of measuring pressures of 0·001 millimetre of mercury	90.28	Free
Gauges, recording, for pressure, suction or vacuum, excepting recording pressure gauges of the Bourdon tube single pen kind	90.28	Free
Gauges, vacuum, being direct reading instruments for showing the efficiency of steam condensers, used with turbine machinery	90.28	Free
Indicators, for ascertaining the maximum compression and ignition pressure in the cylinders of diesel and high speed petrol engines	90.28	Free
Indicators, for determining the maximum pressure of fuel oil being pumped at high pressure into the cylinders of diesel engines	90.28	Free

Period By-law

The following goods will be admitted under By-law provided they are entered as set out below:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Polyester, exceeding 250 denier, to which paragraph 51.01.92 applies, provided they are entered for home consumption on or before June 30, 1967	51.01	Free

Amended By-laws

The following By-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Vehicle components and parts therefor, that are for use, in such quantities and under such conditions as determined by the Minister, as original components in the assembly or manufacture of motor cars, station wagons or motor car or station wagon derivatives to which sub-item 87.02.1 applies, under security, as follows:		
Bearings, ball, other than precision ground steel, when not fitted to any other component		
Bearings, roller, other than tapered roller, when not fitted to any other component		
Clocks, instruments or clusters thereof, when not fitted to any other component		
Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor, when not fitted to any other component		
Lampware, front, of a kind used exclusively for parking or direction indicating or both, whether or not fitted to any other component not being a head lamp		
Lampware, rear, whether or not fitted to any other component		
Other components:		
When for incorporation with body parts which if imported are unassembled:		
Front end contour structure when not fitted to body or cab or parts for body or cab		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Cowls with or without header bars or header panels		
Dashboards or dash panels including insulators		
Fenders, rear, with or without lampware		
Floor pans		
Instrument panels, without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters		
Running boards		
When not elsewhere provided for in this by-law		
This by-law does not apply to:		
Batteries to which paragraph 85.04.99 applies, whether imported separately or otherwise		
Bearings, ball, precision ground steel, when imported separately		
Bearings, tapered roller, and parts therefor, when imported separately		
Camshaft timing gear or blanks		

(*Continued on next page*)

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AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Chain, timing, roller, 0·375 in. pitch Commutators and parts therefor, when imported separately Electrical wiring harness sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component Electrical cables and straps, as follows: Battery to earth Battery to starter Engine to earth Solenoid switch to starter whether or not fitted to any other component Elements, filter, oil or fuel Engine bearings and bushings Exterior decorative mouldings, including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not including proprietary insignia emblems), whether or not fitted to any other component Lamps, to which sub-paragraph 85.20.111 applies, when imported separately Oil filters and fuel filters with or without elements, not fitted to any other component Plugs, sparking, whether imported separately or otherwise Radio and television receivers and transmitters, whether imported separately or otherwise Seals, water pump Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component Tyres and tubes, whether imported separately or otherwise Other components, whether imported separately or otherwise, listed in the following Table, and parts therefor THE TABLE Bodies Brake boosters Bumper bars Carburettors Cigarette and cigar lighters Coils, high tension ignition, 6V or 12V rating Clutch assemblies Differential assemblies Distributors Driving axle assemblies Exhaust pipes, that is to say, in front or to the rear of the muffler Front end contour structure Generators, 6V or 12V rating Hose assemblies, hydraulic Hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles Motors, electric, gear ratio change, for driving axle assemblies Parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, as follows: Axle beams, weighing not more than 130 lb. each Stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies), weighing not more than 30 lb. each Steering levers (including third arms), weighing not more than 20 lb. each, for operating stub axles Propeller shaft assemblies of the needle roller type, including shaft assemblies, yoke assemblies, spider assemblies (universal joint), bearing assemblies (universal joint), rings (universal joint bearing retainer) and shields (universal joint) Radiator assemblies Rims, wheel, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16 6.5 by 20 6.0 by 16 7.0 by 20 6.0 by 20 7.5 by 20 Shock absorbers Springs and torsion bars for suspension purposes Starting motors, 6V or 12V rating Tools and tool kits Transmission gear box assemblies Voltage regulators, automatic, for 6V or 12V systems Warning devices Wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16 6.5 by 20 6.0 by 16 7.0 by 20 6.0 by 20 7.5 by 20 Wheels, road, of the well base or drop centre rim tyres Windscreen washers Windscreen wipers For the purposes of this by-law: (a) Axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels; (b) bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and, in particular, include pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards protection for rear mounted engines; (c) clutch assemblies include driving and driven plates, and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanisms; (d) differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other operated mechanisms; (e) front end contour structure includes all that portion in front of the cowl, windscreen dashboard forming the contour of the vehicle and, in particular, includes pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, hoods or bonnets and hinges therefor, front fenders, radiator grilles and shells, front splash or gravel guards and deflectors but does not include front mounted cabs and bodies and bumper bars and front lampware; (f) radiator assemblies include radiator cores, upper and lower tanks, side members, anchorages, inlet and outlet sections, overflow pipes, baffles, filler necks, filler caps and drain cocks, but do not include radiator shells; (g) transmission gear box assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear change linkages and remote control mechanisms; (h) the term 'motor car or station wagon derivatives' includes utilities, pickups, panel vans, ambulances, hearses, or any other kind of vehicle that, in the opinion of the Minister, is derived from a motor car or station wagon in that it has an engine or front end body contour similar to a particular motor car or station wagon, but does not include four wheel drive vehicles of a kind used solely or principally in rural or undeveloped areas		
Vehicle components and parts therefor that are for use as original components in the assembly or manufacture of vehicles (other than motor cars, station wagons or motor car or station wagon derivatives) to which sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9 or paragraph 87.14.11 applies, under security, as follows: Bearings, ball, other than precision ground steel, when not fitted to any other component Bearings, roller, other than tapered roller, when not fitted to any other component Clocks, instruments or clusters thereof, when not fitted to any other component Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor, when not fitted to any other component Lampware, front, of a kind used exclusively for parking or direction indicating or both, whether or not fitted to any other component not being a head lamp Lampware, rear, whether or not fitted to any other component Other components: When for incorporation with body parts which if imported are unassembled: Front end contour structure when not fitted to body or cab or parts for body or cab When imported not fitted to any other component: Cowls with or without header bars or header panels Dashboards or dash panels including insulators Fenders, rear, with or without lampware Floor pans Instrument panels, without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters Running boards When not elsewhere provided for in this by-law This by-law does not apply to: Batteries to which paragraph 85.04.99 applies, whether imported separately or otherwise Bearings, ball, precision ground steel, when imported separately Bearings, tapered roller, and parts therefor, when imported separately Camshaft timing gears or blanks Chain timing, roller 0·375 inch pitch Commutators and parts therefor, when imported separately Electrical wiring harness sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component Electrical cables and straps, as follows: Battery to earth Battery to starter Engine to earth Solenoid switch to starter whether or not fitted to any other component Elements, filter, oil or fuel Engine bearings and bushings Exterior decorative mouldings, including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not including proprietary insignia emblems), whether or not fitted to any other component Lamps, to which sub-paragraph 85.20.111 applies, when imported separately Oil filters and fuel filters with or without elements, not fitted to any other component Plugs, sparking, whether imported separately or otherwise Radio and television receivers and transmitters, whether imported separately or otherwise Seals, water pump Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component	Various	Free

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Tyres and tubes, whether imported separately or otherwise		
Other components, whether imported separately or otherwise, listed in the following Table, and parts therefor		
THE TABLE		
Axle systems (other than steering or driving axles) having a rated load capacity of not less than 12,000 lb.		
Bodies		
Brake boosters		
Bumper bars		
Carburettors		
Cigarette and cigar lighters		
Coils, high tension ignition, 6V or 12V rating		
Clutch assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
Differential assemblies when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicles weight		
Distributors		
Driving axle assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
Exhaust pipes, that is to say, in front or to the rear of the muffler		
Front end contour structure		
Generators, 6V or 12V rating		
Hose assemblies, hydraulic		
Hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles		
Motors, electric, gear ratio change, for driving axle assemblies		
Parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, as follows:		
Axle beams, weighing not more than 130 lb. each, stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies), weighing not more than 30 lb. each		
Steering levers (including third arms), weighing not more than 20 lb. each, for operating stub axles		
Propeller shaft assemblies of the needle roller type, including shaft assemblies, yoke assemblies, spider assemblies (universal joint), brearing assemblies (universal joint), rings (universal joint bearing assemblies (universal joint), rings (universal joint bearing retainer) and shields (universal joint)		
Radiator assemblies		
Rims, wheel, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16, 6.5 by 20; 6.0 by 16, 7.0 by 20; 6.0 by 20, 7.5 by 20		
Shock absorbers		
Springs and torsion bars for suspension purposes		
Starting motors, 6V or 12V rating		
Tools and tool kits		
Transmission gear box assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 lb. gross vehicle weight		
Voltage regulators, automatic, for 6V or 12V systems		
Warning devices		
Wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16, 6.5 by 20; 6.0 by 16, 7.0 by 20; 6.0 by 20, 7.5 by 20		
Wheels, road, of the well base or drop centre rim types		
Windscreen washers		
Windscreen wipers		
For the purposes of this by-law:		
(a) Axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels;		
(b) bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and, in particular, include pressings, panels or stampings being filter pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards and protection for rear-mounted engines;		
(c) clutch assemblies include driving and driven plates, and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanism;		
(d) differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other brake operated mechanisms;		
(e) front end contour structure includes all that portion in front of the cowl, windscreen and dashboard forming the contour of the vehicle, and, in particular, includes pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connection therewith, hoods or bonnets and hinges therefor, front fenders, radiator grilles and shells, front splash or gravel guards and deflectors but does not include front mounted cabs and bodies and bumper bars and front lampware;		
(f) radiator assemblies include radiator cores, upper and lower tanks, side members, anchorages, inlet and outlet sections, overflow pipes, baffles, filler necks, filler caps and drain cocks, but do not include radiator shells;		
(g) transmission gear box assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear changes linkages and remote control mechanisms;		
(h) the term 'motor car or station wagon' derivatives' includes utilities, pick-ups, panel vans, ambulances, hearses, or any other kind of vehicle that, in the opinion of the Minister, is derived from a motor car or station wagon in that it has an engine or front end body contour similar to a particular motor car or station wagon, but does not include four wheel drive vehicles of a kind used solely or principally in rural or undeveloped areas	Various	Free
Vehicles parts of a kind used in vehicles of a kind to which sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9 or paragraph 87.14.11 applies, for use otherwise than:		
(a) as original components in the assembly or assembly or manufacture of vehicles of a kind to which sub-item 87.01.1, 87.02.1 or 87.03.9 or paragraph 87.14.11 applies; or		
(b) in motor cars, station wagons or motor car or station wagon derivatives, under security, as follows:		
Bolts, nuts and studs, for use in connection with road wheels		
Bolts, cotters, nuts and washers, when specially designed for use only in connection with vehicle components covered by this by-law		
Clusters of instruments, with or without clocks		
Cylinders for locks (including ignition locks) and keys therefor		
Emblems, proprietary insignia		
Engines, crude oil, high speed, of the compression ignition type or of the controlled (spark plug) ignition type, for replacement of internal combustion engines, which, in the opinion of the Minister, have rendered reasonable service in Australia		
Gauges, fuel		
Locks, gear or steering, designed for permanent installation in vehicles		
Power take-offs and controls (but not including hydraulic pumps whether integral to the power take-off or not)		
Pumps (other than hydraulic pumps), compressors and exhausters designed for use only with vehicle components covered by this by-law		
Taps, cocks and valves designed for use only with vehicle components covered by this by-law		
Parts to which paragraph 87.06.99 or subparagraph 87.14.299 applies, as follows:		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Cowls, with or without header bars or header panels		
Dashboards or dash panels, including insulators		
Fenders, rear, with or without lampware		
Floor pans		
Instrument panels, without instruments, clocks or cigarette and cigar lighters		
Running boards		
Other parts when imported separately or otherwise		
This by-law does not apply to:		
Electrical wiring harness, sometimes called looms, whether or not fitted to any other component		
Electrical cable and straps, whether or not fitted to any other component, as follows:		
Battery to earth		
Battery to starter		
Engine to earth		
Solenoid switch to starter		
Exterior decorative mouldings, including radiator grilles and wheel trim (but not proprietary insignia emblems), whether or not fitted to any other component		
Flashing direction indicating kits, complete or incomplete		
Hinges, not fitted to any other component		
Lampware, front or rear, not fitted to any other component		
Tipping gear, hydraulic, and parts therefor, whether or not fitted to any other component		
Components, listed in the following Table, and therefor unless specifically indicated:		
THE TABLE		
When imported not fitted to any other component:		
Axle shafts		
Bushings of bronze steel or white metal		
Chain or sprocket wheels		
Hydraulic braking systems but not including the following:		
Brake shoes		

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA, *continued*

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
Brake drums King pins, king pin sets or assemblies Shackle assemblies Spring gaiters, except of metal Worms or worm wheels, not being parts for differential assemblies, driving axle assemblies or transmission gear box assemblies When imported separately or otherwise: Axle systems (other than steering or driving driving axles) having a rated load capacity of not less than 12,000 lb. Brake boosters, brake cables, brake ropes, rods and brake rod pins Bodies Bumper bars Clutch assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 pounds gross vehicle weight Differential assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 pounds gross vehicle weight Driving axle assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 pounds gross vehicle weight Engines Exhaust boxes and exhaust pipes Fuel lines Fuel tanks Hub attachments, free wheeling, for front wheel drive vehicles Joints, universal Lighters, cigarette and cigar Mirrors, rear vision Parts for axle assemblies of the 'I' beam type, as follows: Axle beams weighing not more than 130 pounds each Stub axles (or steering knuckles or spindle assemblies), weighing not more than 30 pounds each Steering levers (including third arms), weighing not more than 20 pounds each for operating stub axles Propeller shafts Radiator assemblies Rims, wheel, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16 6.5 by 20 6.0 by 16 7.0 by 20 6.0 by 20 7.5 by 20 Shock absorbers Spring hangers Springs and torsion bars for suspension purposes Transmission gear box assemblies, when commercially usable on vehicles of less than 22,400 pounds gross vehicle weight Tyres and tubes Warning devices Wheels, road, of the disc type, in sizes known as: 5.5 by 16 6.5 by 20 6.0 by 16 7.0 by 20 6.0 by 20 7.5 by 20 Wheels, road, of the well base or drop centre rim types Windscreens Windscreen washers Windscreen wipers For the purposes of this by-law: (a) Clutch assemblies include driving and driven plates and covers and parts therefor, but do not include clutch operating linkages and remote control mechanisms; (b) Transmission gear box assemblies include gear box housings and covers, gear shift parts for assembly within such housings and clutch housings cast with gear box housings, but do not include gear change linkages and remote control mechanisms; (c) Differential assemblies and driving axle assemblies include differential units and companion flanges, differential carriers, driving axle casings and axle shafts, but do not include brake drums, brakes or other brake-operated mechanisms; (d) Bodies include all that portion, being the passenger or goods carrying structure, commencing at and including the cowl, windscreen and dashboard, and, in particular, include pressings, panels or stampings being filler pieces, strengthening brackets or fixtures for use in connexion therewith, cabs, front mounted or not, floor pans, rear fenders, running boards and protection for rear mounted engines; (e) Axle systems include axles, hubs including spoke spiders where necessary, brake drums, brake backing plates and brake parts mounted thereon and housed within the brake drum or directly mounted on the axle, stubs or spindles, but do not include wheels; (f) The term 'motor car or station wagon derivatives' includes utilities, pickups, panel vans, ambulances, hearses, or any other kind of vehicle that, in the opinion of the Minister, is derived from a motor car or station wagon in that it has an engine or front end body contour similar to a particular motor car or station wagon, but does not include four wheel drive vehicles of a kind used solely or principally in rural or undeveloped areas.	Various	Free

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **stoves, ranges, cookers and the like to be used on a stand, weight not exceeding 40 lb.** (Tariff item 73.36.)

This reference is of departmental origin.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
73.36	Stoves (including stoves with subsidiary boilers for central heating), ranges, cookers, grates, fires and other space heaters, gas-rings, plate warmers with burners, wash boilers with grates or other heating elements, and similar equipment, of a kind used for domestic purposes, not electrically operated, and parts therefor, of iron or steel:		
73.36.100	Gas-fired	27½%	17½%
73.36.2	Oil or spirit fired:		
73.36.21	Portable:		
73.36.211	Pressure operated	35%	20%
73.36.219	Other	25%	10%
73.36.290	Other	55% Primage 5%	27½%
73.36.3	Cooking stoves and cooking ranges that are designed to function on the heat-storage principle, and parts therefor, as prescribed by by-law:		
73.36.310	Automatically heat controlled having a total roasting oven capacity of 4,000 cubic inches or greater	7½%	Free
73.36.390	Other	35%	20%
73.36.9	Other:		
73.36.910	Wash boilers and parts therefor . . .	55% Primage 5%	27½%
73.36.990	Other	55% Primage 5%	27½%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than February 8.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 234/67.

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

NOTICES were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 16 and 23, 1966, to the effect that references had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of:

Ethylene oxide derivatives and mixed ethanolamines.

The inquiries have now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations temporary additional protection, in the form of price support duties has been imposed as follows:

(a) Ethylene oxide derivatives:
Ethanediol: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A385 per long ton.
Diethylene glycol: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A435 per long ton.
Triethylene glycol: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A490 per long ton.
Ethylene monomethyl ether: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A530 per long ton.
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A530 per long ton.
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is $A560 per long ton.
Triethanolamine: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A525 per long ton.
Alkyl phenol ethoxylates: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A550 per long ton.
Secondary alcohol ethoxylates: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A550 per long ton.
Polyethylene glycols: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A540 per long ton.
(b) Mixed ethanolamines: 90% of the amount by which the landed cost is less than $A525 per long ton.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on:
(a) Ethylene oxide derivatives: December 7, 1966.
(b) Mixed ethanolamines: December 14, 1966.
Further details will be published as soon as possible.

Tariff Board inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister of Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of **ethyl oxide derivatives.** (Tariff items 29.04.4, 29.08.2, 29.23.1, 34.02, 34.04.11, 38.19.7, 38.19.9 and 39.01.15.)

This reference is of departmental origin.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	Rates of Duty	
		General	Preferential
29.04	Acyclic alcohols and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:		
29.04.400	Ethanediol; 4-methylpantan-2-ol; monohydric primary alcohols containing not less than 6 carbon atoms	25%	15%
29.08	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives:		
29.08.200	Diethyl ether; di-isopropyl ether; goods being ethylene oxide derivatives	25%	15%
29.23	Single or complex oxygen-function amino-compounds:		
29.23.100	Ethanolamines	25%	15%
34.02.000	Organic surface-active agents; surface-active preparations and washing preparations, whether or not containing soap	25%	15%
34.04	Artificial waxes (including water-soluble waxes); prepared waxes, not emulsified or containing solvents:		
34.04.1	Artificial waxes; prepared artificial waxes:		
34.04.110	Based on or being ethylene oxide derivatives or glycerol esters	25%	15%
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), being goods not falling within any other item; residual cheth products of emical or allied industries, being goods not falling within any other item:		
38.19.700	Epoxidized aliphatic monoacids containing not less than 8 and not more than 22 carbon atoms and their esters; salts and esters of aliphatic monoacids in which the aliphatic acid component contains not less than 8 and not more than 22 carbon atoms; salts of naphthenic acids; mixed glycerol esters; phenol monosulphonic acids; phenol disulphonic acids; mixed polyethylene glycols; mixed ethanolamines; condensates, being reaction products of: (a) butraldehyde with mixed dimethylphenols; (b) 2-(methylcyclohexyl)-4-methylphenol with formaldehyde; (c) 4-methyl-6-t-butylphenol with formaldehyde; (d) diphenylamine with acetone; or (e) ethyl chloride with formaldehyde and ammonia.	25%	15%
38.19.9	Other:		
38.19.91	Products and preparations, not being mixed goods:		
38.19.911	Put up for retail sale	22½%	10%
38.19.919	Other	7½%	Free
38.19.99	Other:		
38.19.991	Put up for retail sale	The rate of duty set out in this column that would apply to the goods if they consisted wholly of the constituent that, in the opinion of the Minister, gives the goods their essential character, or, if higher, 22½%	The rate of duty set out in this column that would apply to the goods if they consisted wholly of the constituent that, in the opinion of the Minister, gives the goods their essential character, or, if higher, 10%
38.19.999	Other	The rate of duty set out in this column that would apply to the goods if they consisted wholly of the constituent that, in the opinion of the Minister, gives the goods their essential character	The rate of duty set out in this column that would apply to the goods if they consisted wholly of the constituent that, in the opinion of the Minister, gives the goods their essential character
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (including phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones):		
39.01.1	Liquid or pasty forms (including emulsions, solutions and dispersions), blocks, lumps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms; waste and scrap:		
39.01.150	Of the unsaturated polyester type, not being adhesives; of polyethylene glycols	25%	15%

Note: Temporary additional duties have been imposed at the rate of 90% by which the landed cost is less than the respective following amounts per long ton: (i) ethanediol $A385; (ii) diethylene glycol $A435; (iii) triethylene glycol $A490; (iv) triethanolamine and mixed ethanolamines $A525; (v) ethylene glycol mono methyl ether and ethylene glycol mono ethyl ether $A530; (vi) polyethylene glycols $A540; (vii) alkyl phenol ethoxylates and secondary alcohol ethoxylates $A550; (viii) ethylene glycol mono butyl ether $A560.

This matter has been reported by telegraph by HM Minister (Commercial) at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than February 8.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. CRE 263/67.

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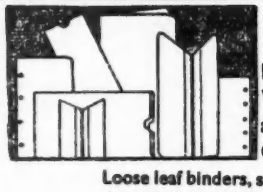

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Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	23 Dec. 1966
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	23 Dec. 1966
Mileage and traffic (M)	This week
Trade by air (6-M)	27 May 1966
Balance of payments (Q)	30 Sept. 1966
Business names registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	13 Jan. 1967
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Expected capital expenditure (3 times a year)	14 Oct. 1966
Catering trades turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Chemical industries production (6-M)	11 Nov. 1966
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	23 Dec. 1966
N. Ireland (M)	This week
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	13 Jan. 1967
International trade credit (A)	17 June 1966
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	6 Jan. 1967
Production, exports and orders (M)	This week
ECGD business (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	6 Jan. 1967
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Registrations of films (A)	This week
Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	26 Aug. 1966
Household consumption (Q)	This week
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	1 July 1966
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
Trends in exports of manufactures (A)	18 Nov. 1966
World trade and production (Q)	2 Dec. 1966
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Value of overseas trade (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	18 Nov. 1966
Business (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	This week
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	9 Dec. 1966
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	10 June 1966
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	8 April 1966
Analysis of production (Q)	6 Jan. 1967
Deliveries (Q)	4 Nov. 1966
Production (M)	6 Jan. 1967
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	23 Dec. 1966
Motor trades turnover (M)	6 Jan. 1967
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	6 Jan. 1967
Partnerships registered (A)	4 Feb. 1966
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	1 July 1966
Transactions (Q)	2 Dec. 1966
Retail prices index (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	13 Jan. 1967
N. Ireland index (M)	6 Jan. 1967
Royalty transactions (A)	29 July 1966
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors' (Q)	13 Jan. 1967
Retail (M)	13 Jan. 1967
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Textiles:	
Clothing and textiles orders and deliveries (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Cotton production (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Wholesale houses sales (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Wool exports (Q)	26 Aug. 1966
Wool output (M)	20 Jan. 1967
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	16 Sept. 1966
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1966
Index nos. (M)	13 Jan. 1967

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	13 May 1966
Board of Trade regional organization	20 Jan. 1967
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	20 Jan. 1967
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	27 May 1966
ECGD local offices	25 Nov. 1966
Official Receivers' offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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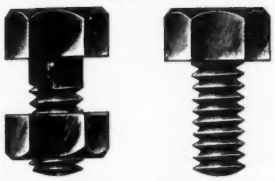

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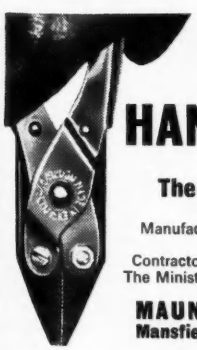

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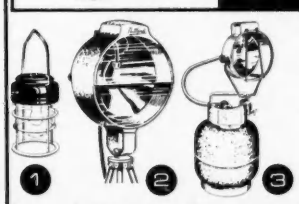

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